The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9559.—VOL. LIX. | FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869. | PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th December, 1868, at Noorindoo, Balloone River, Queensland, the wife of D. Ross, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

On the 26th December, 1868, at the Bank of New South Wales, Burrowa, Mrs. CHARLES E. SCRIVEN, of a son.

On the 30th December, 1868, at her residence, Sutton Forest, Mrs. JAMES WALKER, of a son.

On the 31st December, 1868, at her residence, George-street, Parramatta, Mrs. F. J. WICKHAM, of a son.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, Pitt-street, Redfern, the wife of Mr. H. CHATTO, jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th December, 1868, at Young, by the Rev. John Cameron, Presbyterian minister, Mr. FRANK ALLEN, of Grenfell, to ISABELLA, third daughter of Dr. H. T. CLARKE, of Young.

On the 6th instant, at 32, Holt-street, by the Rev. Dr. Steel, ANDREW HOLMES, youngest son of Mr. Victor Holmes, county Tyrone, Ireland, to MARY WHITE, youngest daughter of Mr. Hyman White, Raphoe, county Donegal, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 12th December, 1868, at Newcastle, New South Wales, of tumour in the throat, aged 37 years, SUSANNAH, the beloved wife of Mr. J. D. AUCHINRALD, greatly respected by all who knew her.

On the 17th December, 1868, at the residence of Mr. Harris, Christchurch, New Zealand, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Mr. EMANUEL PHILLIPS, aged 65 years.

On the 4th instant, at Bowenfels, GEORGE PORTER, only son of Mr. F. W. BAXTER, aged 11 months.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of her brother-in-law, T. Sidney Smith, Margaret-lane, SARAH JANE, youngest daughter of W. F. PARKER, Brook Vale, Manly Cove, aged 21 years and five months.

On the 7th instant, at Penrith, by a fall from his horse, ROBERT THURSTON, contractor, aged 46 years, deeply regretted.

On Thursday, January 7th, at Penrith, ROBERT THURSTON, Esq., aged 46 years, leaving an affectionate wife and four children to mourn their loss.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above, will issue PASSAGE TICKETS, first and second-class, from Alexandria to Trieste (or Suez, including rail across the Desert), and will give all necessary information respecting this delightful route.
J. te KLOOT,
Cattell, te Kloot, and Co., 93, York-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND. — The steamship MATAURA will be dispatched for WELLINGTON on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m. Passengers and cargo taken for all New Zealand ports. General cargo will be received on Friday, the 8th, and Monday, the 11th; and gold, specie, and perishable cargo before noon of Wednesday, the 13th.
Apply at the OFFICES OF THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL CO., GRAFTON WHARF; or to
ELDRED and SPENCE,
Church-hill.

AUCKLAND DIRECT. The swift and powerful steamship
HERO,
1000 tons burthen, 300-horse power,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., and continue to run monthly between Melbourne and Auckland via Sydney.
Passage: Saloon, £12; steerage, £5.
Freight as per agreement.
Goods will be received at Grafton Wharf from on and after the 7th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to ELDRED and SPENCE, 17, Church-hill.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 12th of January.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE. REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by Steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, 14th January,
at noon,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.
N.B.—No goods will be received after 11 a.m. on date of sailing.

STEAM TO GLADSTONE, CLEVELAND BAY, and PORT DENISON.—The favourite steamship and regular trader HAVILAH, J. D. Harley, commander, will be dispatched on or about the 20th instant.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY, January 11th, at 10 o'clock p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP HELEN MACGREGOR for GRAFTON, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares: Saloon, £6; return, £10. Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara, on Saturday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Clarence, this afternoon, Friday, at 5; and Lady Young, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH. — Saxonia, Wednesday, 20th instant, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON. — James Paterson, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROADSOUND and Pioneer River.—James Paterson, will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison. —Boomerang, about Wednesday, 20th instant.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 12th instant.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY calling at intermediate ports.—Tinonee, Wednesday, 13th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return Tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week, at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.— THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
Goods received for Miller's Forest THIS DAY, and Paterson on SATURDAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.— The new magnificent ship ASCALON, 938 tons register, James Scott, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her wool down, will have quick dispatch. Intending passengers are requested to inspect the new and improved style of her accommodations, which are most roomy and elegant, and well ventilated.
Apply to Captain SCOTT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE, W. Goddard, commander, will positively SAIL on 14th January. For passage—1st, 2nd, or 3rd class—apply on board; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

THE LA HOGUE, Captain Goddard, has still two poop cabins to let, and has room for a few single men at £21 and £18 18s.

FOR LONDON. — To sail 1st February, the PARRAMATTA, John Williams.
Apply on board; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE ANN DUTHIE.
This magnificent new clipper ship will be dispatched as above. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation.
Has room for a limited number of intermediate passengers.
Wool received at Flood's stores.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain BIRNIE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For WOOL and PASSENGERS only. — The celebrated clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, A1 11 years, 968 tons register, Robert Johnston, commander. This ship has most superior accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For terms of freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or to YOUNG and LARK.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 11.
Ditto. —Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS. (Less than half the Railway rates.)
THIS DAY, from FOOT of KING-STREET—7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5.; additional to TARBAN and back, 4.15, and to RYDE, 6.10 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5 p.m.; additional from Ryde, 9.30 a.m.; calling at HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, SUBIACO, COCKATOO, &c.
Fares: Saloon, 1s; steerage, 9d; children, return, 6d.
To Gladesville: Saloon, return, 1s 6d; steerage, ditto, 1s.

HUNTER'S HILL and TARBAN FERRY, FOOT of KING-STREET. — The swift steamers ADELAIDE, PELICAN, and PLATYPUS, 7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 4.15, 6, 10. Fares at the usual low rates.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—Circular Quay, 7, 10.15, 2.15, 5, calling at Woolloomooloo. Return 1s.

HUNTER'S HILL AND TARBAN.
The steamer PERSEVERANCE plies throughout the day between PATENT SLIP WHARF and the above, calling at COCKATOO if required.
From SYDNEY—7, 8.50, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 4.50, and 6.15 p.m.
From TARBAN—8 a.m., 12 noon, and 4 p.m.
From HUNTER'S HILL—8.10 and 10 a.m.; 12.10, 2.10, 4.10, 5 30, and 7 p.m.
FARES reduced to 6d, and equally low for weekly or monthly contracts.
Patent Slip Wharf, Lime-street.

FOR LONDON, with dispatch.—The first-class clipper ship GLENDOWER, 1192 tons register, James Brinsden, commander.
CABIN PASSAGE, £35 and upwards.
For freight or passage (having superior accommodation for passengers) apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.; LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; or to the Captain, on board, at Circular Quay.

FOR LONDON.
FOR MAY SALES
The SOBRAON
will be dispatched on the 25th FEBRUARY. Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain ELMSLIE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR VALPARAISO.—To sail 14th January, the A1 clipper ship
CHEVY CHASE,
674 tons register, F. West, commander.
For freight or passage, having good accommodation for either first or steerage passengers, apply to Captain WEST, at Moore's Wharf; or, to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.
Steamers run weekly from Valparaiso to San Francisco and Callao.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American clipper barque ETHAN ALLEN, 800 tons, H. P. Snow, commander, will be the next passenger ship of this line. The superior accommodation of this favourite vessel being so well known in the trade, requires no further comment. To prevent disappointment early application is necessary to secure berths.
Apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

TO SAIL for SHANGHAI, on January 9.—The fine clipper ship ANGLO-SAXON, 700 tons, A. Davidson, commander. This vessel offers very excellent cabin accommodation, with every comfort for passengers.
Apply to THOMAS HALE, Exchange, Sydney.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 barque ATREVIDA, 700 tons, Captain C. H. Bissett, will be dispatched hence on or about the 9th instant. For freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR HONGKONG, direct.—The fine clipper brig ASTREA, 306 tons register, — Koorders, commander, will load at the Grafton Wharf, and be dispatched on an early date.
For light freight or passage apply to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 69, New Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

BRIG ZISKA, for MAURITIUS, at Walker's Wharf. Freight or passage, HENRY FISHER and SON.

FOR TAHITI direct.—The favourite schooner MARY SMITH, Watson, master, being under charter, will be dispatched positively on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to Captain on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS direct.—The A1 clipper brig SCOTSMAN will be dispatched as above in a few days.
Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner COLONIST, Geagh, master, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT. — The clipper schooner ELISA, 145 tons, Captain Sweet, will be dispatched as above on the 10th of January. Has room for a few tons of freight. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Circular Quay; or
T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT ADELAIDE direct.—The A1 clipper French barque LEON, A. Ripamonti, commander, being under charter, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board; CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO., Macquarie-place; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR PORT COOPER, calling at Nelson if sufficient inducement offers.—The regular trader, JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, will have quick dispatch.
Immediate application for freight is necessary.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON AND PORT MACKAY.—The favourite regular trader MARIPOSA, P. F. Hurley, commander (hourly expected), will, on arrival, be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON AND PORT MACKAY.—The fine schooner CAPTAIN COOK clears THIS DAY.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.— The fine clipper schooner ROYAL DUKE, Smith, master, will commence loading at Commercial Wharf, on MONDAY, and meet with quick dispatch.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, first fair wind. Victoria Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The clipper schooner LESLIE.
C. B. BOND, Sussex-street.

RICHMOND RIVER.—First vessel. OCTOROON, first fair wind. Apply Roddam and Blair's Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.— Schooner Wallaby, now receiving cargo. Baltic Whf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner TITANIA taking cargo for all parts. T. M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—THOMAS AND HENRY, landing cargo at all parts the River, sails on SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT; or to T. M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR.—Peterborough Lass THIS DAY, at noon, Victoria Wharf. John Foley, agent.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRYMAID, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

GERRINGONG.—WILLIAM and ANN, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. Nutter, agent.

SHIP CANAAN, from London.—Captain W. WILSON will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his Crew.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHIP CANAAN, from London.—Consignees will please pass ENTRIES for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for goods after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced and freights paid at the office of the undersigned.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP PLANET.— Captain COOMBES will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew without his written authority.

VESSEL, wanted to CHARTER, 250 tons, Newcastle to New Zealand. J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 69, Pitt-st.

SMART VESSEL wanted, to load in Sydney for New Zealand. J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The well-known clipper barque, HEVERSHAM, 490 tons register, 720 burthen, well found in sails, gear, stores, and all appurtenances; is in thorough order, and has just discharged a cargo of grain from San Francisco without a stain.
For all particulars, apply on board, Darling Harbour, or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, A1 VESSELS to load grain in SOUTH AUSTRALIA for LONDON or LIVERPOOL.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR CHARTER, the fine A1 barque HUMBERSTONE, 450 tons capacity, has just delivered her inward cargo in the most perfect order. Apply to CAPTAIN, on board, Agent.

FOR SALE, the well-known screw steamers AUCKLAND and EGMONT. These fine vessels are in good working order, and can be sent to sea at a short notice. For particulars, apply to ELDRED and SPENCE, Church-hill.

TO YACHTING MEN.—For SALE, the VIVANDIERE, or a half Share. Apply, by letter, to
A. OLIVER, Mona Cottage,
Rushcutter's Bay.

BOTTOMRY.—Dutch brig ASTREA.—TENDERS will be received at the Consulate of the Netherlands, for an amount of from £700 to £900, required for repairs, to be secured by bottomry, payable at Sydney, on the Dutch brig ASTREA, 306 tons register, now in Port Jackson.
For all particulars, apply on board, at Cuthbert's Wharf, or at the Consulate of the Netherlands, 9, Wynyard-street.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK.
WATERVIEW PATENT SLIP.
SHIPWRIGHTS' WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
The undersigned wish it to be generally known, that they undertake every description of Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' work, performing the same with the greatest expedition at current rates.
Sailing vessels wanting repairs, or the use of the Dock or Slip, will be towed to and from Waterview FREE OF CHARGE by any of the harbour tug-boats.
THOS. M'ARTHUR and CO.,
Shipbuilders, Shipwrights, Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, &c.,
WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.
N.B.—Town Office, Mort's-buildings, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, where all inquiries will have immediate attention.
*** Steamers leave the Dock Ferry Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the Works, at the hours and half-hours.

FOR SALE, a Ship's JOLLY-BOAT, or a Coaster's Boat. 151, Kent-street North.

DINGY, for SALE, sculls, sail, &c. Price, £3 15s. E. B., HERALD Office.

BLINK BONNY, to be RAFFLED at PUNCH and M'GRATH'S, George-street.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of January current, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ended on the 31st December last; for the election of a Director in the room of C. W. Roberts, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; and of an Auditor in the room of Robert Garrett, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is also eligible for re-election; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Candidates for the office of Director are required to leave a written notice of their intention at the office of the company, in conformity with the 10th clause of the Deed of Settlement.
Sydney, January 7th, 1869.
By Order of the Board,
D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary.

ASHFIELD.—ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—A MEETING of the subscribers will be held in the Schoolroom, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 p.m., when matters of importance will be submitted.
FREDERICK KING
JOHN CROKER
HY. SHADFORTH.

MASONIC.—A MEETING of Past Masters, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Hall, York and Clarence streets, by order of the W. M., Lodge St. Andrew's, 358 S. C.

THE MASTER PLASTERERS of Sydney are requested to MEET at the ROBIN HOOD INN, South Head Road, on MONDAY EVENING, January 11th, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the Circular received from the Plasterers' Association.

LOYAL WANDERING MINSTREL LODGE, I.O.O.F.M.U.—The members of the above lodge are requested to meet, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock, to attend the Funeral of their late departed Brother, WILLIAM HUGHES; meet at the Hall, Sussex-street. By order of FREDK. WILLSON, N.G.; GEO. LANCE, Secretary.

PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.— Regular Weekly MEETING will be held in the Chapel, Kent-street, near King-street, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. This being the first meeting in the year, quarterly subscriptions are due. Report from the General Council, and other business. Members from all branches specially invited to attend. GEO. LEA WILSON, Secretary.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—Young Men desirous of joining the Artillery are informed that a few VACANCIES exist in No. 1 Battery. Application to be made at Hyde Park Barracks, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 p.m.
E. O. MORIARTY,
Lieutenant Commanding No. 1 Battery, V. A.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, No. 5 BATTERY.— Armstrong Gun DRILL every TUESDAY and FRIDAY during this month. Members of the Carbine Club are requested to attend a MEETING, THIS EVENING, after Armstrong gun drill. By command,
ARTHUR BENNETT, Sergeant.

No. 69-4. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney 7th January, 1869.
ALTERATION OF CENTRAL OMNIBUS STAND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of Sydney have abolished the Public Stand for Omnibuses in York-street, on the west side of Wynyard-square, and have appointed in lieu thereof a Stand, for the same, on the west side of Clarence-street, between Erskine and Margaret streets. The omnibuses to proceed from thence along Erskine-street to the several lines of road already determined on.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

No. 69-5. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 7th January, 1869.
ALTERATION OF CAB STAND, ERSKINE-STREET.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of Sydney have abolished the Public Stand for Hackney Carriages and Cabs in Erskine-street, and have appointed in lieu thereof a Stand, on the west side of York-street, commencing at the alignment of Erskine-street, and extending northwards.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.—I beg to acknowledge receipt, per Mr. W. G. Henfrey, on account of Mr. Winch, of Newcastle, of the sum of £33 as a special donation to the funds of the Randwick Asylum.
GEORGE F. WISE, Hon. Treasurer.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—An Interim Dividend of five per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company, for the half year ended 31st December, 1868, will be payable to the shareholders, at the Company's Offices, 129, Pitt-street, on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.
By order of the Directors,
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.
Sydney, 6th January, 1869.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF AMIEL MORRIS.—CREDITORS in the above estate are requested to send in full particulars of claims to Mr. M. MOLONY, at the Australian Auction Mart, at once, in order to facilitate the declaration of an early DIVIDEND. Claims will not be received or recognised after FRIDAY, the 8th instant.
M. MOLONY,
J. P. WRIGHT, } Trustees.
Sydney, 5th January, 1869.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
I have the honour to acquaint you that I am a Candidate for the office of DIRECTOR of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, to fill one of the vacancies at the ensuing annual General Meeting.
J. B. RUNDLE.
Sydney, 4th January, 1869.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DADDY, REMEMBER THE TARTAN.

D. M'CARTHY, Wireworker, is requested to call immediately at 46, Lower Fort-street.

GERMAN LADY.—B. D. T., if disengaged, will oblige by sending her address to Z. A., HERALD.

MARY HOGAN, native of Sydney, last heard of at North Shore, your Brother JAMES is very anxious to hear from you. Apply to Mr. W. FUGE, White Horse Tavern, George-street.

MARY NACNAMARA, maiden name Mary Egan, married in 1844 to Peter Macnamara, at Muswellbrook. Her brother, ARTHUR EGAN, a butcher, is her trustee. Some years since kept a fruitstall in Sydney markets. Married again, and is supposed to have left for Bathurst or Goulburn. Information as to the present whereabouts of either Mary Macnamara or Arthur Egan is required by ARTHUR CUBITT, Missing Friends' Office, Bridge-street, Sydney.

MEETING FOR UNITED PRAYER and UNITED COMMUNION.
THIS EVENING, Friday, January 8th.—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Pitt-street.
Rev. JOHN GRAHAM to preside,
Rev. W. KELYNACK to preach,
Rev. J. B. LAUGHTON to address communicants.
UNITED COMMUNION, with prayer for MISSIONS —for the conversion of Heathens and Mahommedans; for the growth of Missionary zeal; for the removal of hindrances to preaching the Gospel among all nations; for recent converts; and for all who are suffering persecution for the truth.
The Communion Service will begin at 7 o'clock precisely. The area of the church will be reserved for communicants.
A collection for expenses will be made THIS (Friday) EVENING. Ministers and communicants from the city and suburbs are invited to the United Communion Service.
ROBERT STEEL, Hon. Secretary.

THE Rev. Dr. LANG will preach in the Presbyterian Church, St. Leonards, at 11 o'clock a.m. on SABBATH next.

TO THE PROPRIETORS of the AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Ladies and Gentlemen,— having faithfully discharged the duties of Auditor for the last two years, I now ask your support to elect me as a DIRECTOR; and, if elected, will endeavour to faithfully protect your interests. J. G. RAPHAEL.

NOTICE.—From this date I will not be responsible for any DEBTS whatever contracted in my name without my written authority. G. P. LINDO, Moruya.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The FURNITURE of Charles Sidey, Esq., is now ON VIEW at his residence, Lyndoch, Glebe Road.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.

CLIFFETON HOUSE, CHOWDER BAY, NORTH SHORE.
Sale MONDAY next. Cards to view may be obtained at the Rooms.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

HOTEL AND PUBLIC PLEASURE GARDENS, PORT JACKSON.
CLIFFETON HOUSE, and 56 acres of land including about 3 acres of beautiful grassy lawn extending to a sandy beach, and embracing the whole of Chowder Bay.
The sale of the above on MONDAY next affords a splendid opportunity of securing one of the choicest marine properties in the harbour, specially adapted for public pleasure grounds, with substantial commodious premises for an hotel.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

UNTIL the new TEMPORARY CATHEDRAL of St. Mary's shall be re-built, BAPTISMS, and MARRIAGES will be celebrated at the church of the Sacred Heart, Darlinghurst.
The Vicar-General's Office also is for the present REMOVED to the Presbytery of the Sacred Heart.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The establishment of the undersigned will CLOSE EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted), at half-past 6 o'clock.
NICHOL and COMPANY,
Manufacturers and Importers,
"CITY" PERFUMERY, BRUSH, COMB, CRICKETING, and FANCY GOODS DEPOT,
410, George-street,
Next City Bank.

NOTICE.—Mr. SCHOLTZ begs to draw the attention of the public to the fact of his having been established since 1862, and returns his sincere thanks for the general support he has received during that period, notwithstanding the low prices advertised in other houses. Mr. Scholtz's baths will be hot baths, shower included, 12s per dozen; cold, no charge will be made. 24, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—If C. BREWER does not remove his things, within fourteen days from this date, they will be SOLD to defray expenses.
January 8. (Signed) ALICE LENEHAN.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons from purchasing from any member of my family, or other person, any produce from off my property without my written consent.
His
TIMOTHY x KINCKELLA.
mark.
Black Town, 7th January, 1869.

I WILL not be responsible for any DEBTS incurred by Wife, ELIZA PURCELL.
JOHN PURCELL, Parramatta.

A. W. BLAIR'S Steam Flour, Rice, Pepper, Barley, and Spice Mills, Sussex-street, near Market-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist. 23, Hunter-street, first floor.

A SUPERIOR HANDWRITING guaranteed to ladies or gentleman of any age, in a few lessons. Youths prepared for offices. Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, 166, Phillip-street. Day and Evening Classes.

CORNS, BUNIONS, and defective Nails cured by Mr. Alexander, Surgeon-Chiropodist, 16, O'Connell st.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Mount Victoria.

JAMES ANDERSON, Marine, Fire and Life, Insurance Agent. Office, Mort's-passage, George-street.

MR. SEMPILL, Official Assignee's Office, REMOVED to 235, Pitt-street.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE, REMOVED to 235, Pitt-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. J. E. SMYTHE, from corner Bligh and Hunter sts. to 26, O'Connell-st.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Medicated Vapour Baths, from 6, Bridge-st., to Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-st.

REMOVAL.—Mr. HUGH PATERSON, Dentist, to 247, Macquarie-street, opposite the Mint.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

THE Misses AUDLEY, Dressmakers, REMOVED from Bridge-street to No. 8, Wynyard-square.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-st.

CARTES DE VISITE, 10s per dozen, retaken without extra charge. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per doz. Cabinets, 3 for 10s. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-st., next Lassetter's.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—
TABLE F.
Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 6 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 5	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 8	1 19 7
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of. LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

SHARES WANTED—Commercial Bank and Australian Gas Shares; also N. S. W. Government Debentures.
W. CHATFIELD, 69, Pitt-street.

CITY BANK, Commercial Bank, Wallsend Coal, and other SHARES wanted. W. T. MUSTON and CO.

SHARES WANTED, Sydney Insurance, Illawarra Steam, Joint Stock Bank. FATTORINI and CO.

AUSTRALIAN Joint Stock Bank SHARES.—200 Wanted at £9 12s 6d. C. Bate and Co., 165, Pitt-st.

£5 TO £20 to LEND without security; £20 to £3000 from 5 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-st. North.

LOST, a worked-muslin CUFF. Please bring it to 30, Upper William-street.

LOST, a CANARY. The finder will be rewarded on returning same to No. 167, Kent-street North.

LOST, a Brown Terrier SLUT, ears and tail cut, four white feet. Anyone returning the same to 81, York-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, at Waterloo-place, Chippendale, a red brindle COW, branded JP conjoined over 8, bald face. 10s. reward for any information given to Mr. MACPHERSON, Chippendale.

FOUND, a Lady's RETICULE and contents. Apply at 77, Elizabeth-street North.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, between 285, Castlereagh-street and Brush and Mac Donnell's, George-street, a lady's RETICULE, containing purse with money, gold pencil case, &c. The finder, on returning it to Mrs. LEES, 285, Castlereagh-street, will receive the above reward.

No. 69-3. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, January 7, 1869.
YEARLY CONTRACTS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, for the supply of the articles and the performance of the works hereunder mentioned, for the Municipal Council of Sydney, for the year 1869, in accordance with the specifications and samples to be seen at this office, and the office of the City Engineer, viz.:—
Printing
Stationery and binding
Coal for Botany Works
General stores, ironmongery, oils, paint, cement, bricks
General castings
Tools, and blacksmith's work
Water locks
Water posts or hydrants
Street watering hydrants
Stand pipes, hoses, couplings, directors, nozzles, &c.
Watering troughs for horses
Earthenware drain pipes, inverts for sewers, and paving tiles
Providing and laying flagging, and repairing, &c.
Providing and laying kerbing and guttering
Pitch paving
Construction of gully shafts.
The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

BUILDERS.—Fresh TENDERS required, until 18th, for removing temporary St. Andrew's Cathedral; also, carpentry and finishing trades of St. Andrew's School, Pitt-street. F. H. REUSS, Architect, 134, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of a two-story dwelling-house, with shop. Plans and specifications can be seen at Mrs. COCHRANE'S No. 1, Randall-street, corner of Elizabeth-street South.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, separate or in one sum, until SATURDAY, January 9th, for the Erection of an Hotel, in Denham-street, Glebe. For plans, &c., apply 191, Bourke-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.— HUDSON, BROTHERS beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have determined to keep on hand at their Branch Yard, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, a well-selected and varied Stock of BUILDING MATERIALS, comprising—Portland cement, various brands; corrugated galvanized iron, all lengths; plaster of paris, lath and wire nails, drain pipes, paving tiles, foreign and colonial timber of every description.
N. B.—Orders for every description of joiners' work executed with dispatch, at the Mills, Botany Road, Redfern.

TO MASONS OF SYDNEY.—Do not be MISLED; The Cooma job is 12s per day and eight hours.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.—The Rev. S. C. KENT, the Principal, or Mr. JOHN MACKINTOSH, the Headmaster, will be in attendance at the School, Newtown every TUESDAY, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., to meet ladies or gentlemen desirous of placing their sons in the school at the close of the Christmas vacation.
Newtown, 23rd December, 1868.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Bathurst.—The business of this school will be RESUMED on TUESDAY, the 19th instant. W. H. SAVIGNY, M.A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GLEBE POINT.— The WORK of this school will be resumed on Wednesday, January 27th.
Prospectus of terms forwarded on application.
JOHN PENDRILL, M.A.

EDUCATION.—Ashgrove Lodge, Ashfield.—The DUTIES of Mrs. TAIT'S School will be resumed on THURSDAY, 21st instant. The first professors attend for the accomplishments.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, Darling-street, Balmain, conducted by Miss MILLAR. —Course of Study: General Education, French, Pianoforte, Drawing, Painting. Terms: Resident pupils, 50 (fifty) guineas per annum. Daily pupils, as per agreement. Extras: Singing, Italian, stationery, laundry. Each resident pupil to be provided with sheets, pillow-cases, and towels. References from friends of pupils and others. School duties resumed on MONDAY, January 11th, 1869.

MRS. FROST receives a limited number of Pupils. Marlborough House, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

MR. SAMPSON'S Classical and Commercial School, Newtown, will REOPEN on MONDAY, 18th inst.

MISS JOHNSON'S SCHOOL, for young Gentlemen, will RE-OPEN on the 18th. 65, Elizabeth-st. N.

MRS. WALSH, 125, Liverpool-street East, hopes to resume duties of school on MONDAY, 11th inst.

MR. PENNY'S SCHOOL, 21, Stanley-street, Hyde Park. Work resumed 18th instant.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, STANLEY-STREET.

MRS. BISS, 110, Phillip-street, REOPENS her Private Class on Monday, 18th instant.

PADDINGTON-HOUSE SCHOOL, Point Piper Road, Re-opens after the Christmas holidays, on TUESDAY, 19th instant. Prospectuses of terms, &c., forwarded on application to Rev. G. H. Stanley, LL.D., Head Master.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
143, Darlinghurst Road, near Macleay-street.
Directress—Mrs. H. N. MONTAGU.
The Midsummer Vacation commenced December 24th, and will terminate on the 20th of January. The Pupils are thoroughly grounded in every branch of a first-class education.

THE Duties of the Misses GARRETT'S Establishment, Newtown, will be RESUMED 25th January.

THE Misses GILLAM will be prepared to receive their Pupils on Thursday, January 14th. 157, Forbes-st.

THE NEW SCHOOL, SYDNEY, 1867.—Full term commences February, 1869. W. J. STEPHENS, M.A., Oxon., 175, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst.

THE MISSES. MARTIN'S Morning CLASSES will recommence WEDNESDAY, January 20th. 195, Macquarie-street.

THE MISSES HOOPER receive a limited number of Boarders and Daily Pupils.
Studies resumed on THURSDAY, 21st instant.
28, Upper Fort-street.

WAVERLEY HOUSE.—Preparatory School for young Gentlemen will reopen on Tuesday, 19th inst.

418, CASTLEREAGH-STREET SOUTH. — The DUTIES of Miss STEWART'S School will be resumed on Monday, the 11th instant.

SANDS'S SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN DIRECTORY FOR 1869.
The ninth issue of the above valuable commercial work will be ready about the middle of January, and advertisements will be received up to the 10th January.
A most valuable medium for advertisers is offered in this publication, as, from the high reputation it enjoys, and the largeness of its circulation, it is far in advance of any work of the kind published in the colony.
A copy for the use of passengers is placed on board each sea-going steamer trading to and from Sydney, and at all the principal hotels on the Overland Route.
The Directory has been received and highly commended by the Chambers of Commerce at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Belfast, Hull, Bristol, Paris, Montreal, San Francisco, and New York; also by the committee of Lloyds, the Jerusalem Coffee House, the Australian Association in London, and many other public institutions in Europe and America.
Advertisements sent in by the 7th January will have special attention drawn to them in the "Trades" portion of the Directory.
JOHN SANDS,
PUBLISHER,
392, George-street.

NOTICES OF ALTERATIONS IN FIRMS and REMOVALS should be sent in NOT LATER than 7TH JANUARY.

THE SYDNEY MAIL,
SATURDAY, 9th January.
The Inquiry into the Alleged Conspiracy
Capture of Rutherford, the Bushranger
Summary of Debates in Parliament
Burning of St. Mary's Temporary Cathedral—Report of the Meetings
Chronicle of Occurrences, 1868
The Commerce in Human Hair
Doings of Count Attems
The Highland Gathering
Farewell Dinner to his Excellency Colonel Browne
Meetings for United Prayer
Agriculture—Sporting—Mining—Domestic—Police—Inquests—Shipping—Commercial—Markets.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS EX SOBRAON.
LIST No 1.
LAW.
Gale's Treatise on Easements, with the Notes of W. H. Willes and Gibbons, 1868, calf
May's Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usage of Parliament, calf
Powell's Principles and Practice of the Law of Evidence, 3rd edition, by Cutler and Griffin, 1868, half calf
A Treatise on Executors and Administrators, by Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, 6th edition, 1867, 2 vols., calf
Davidson's Concise Precedents in Conveyancing, with practical notes, 7th edition, 1867
Haynes's Outlines of Equity, 2nd edition
A Manual of Equity Jurisprudence, by Josiah W. Smith, 9th edition, 1868
Legal Forms for Common Use, 250 Precedents, with notes, by J. W. Smith, 4s 6d, post 4s 10d
Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing, 5th edition, by F. Prideaux and J. Whitcombe, 2 vols., calf

The Quiver: An Illustrated Magazine for Sunday and General Reading, vol. 3, 1868, 9s 6d
The Sunday Magazine, edited by Doctor Guthrie, vol. 4, 1868, numerous illustrations, 10s 6d
MEDICAL.
Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine, 5th edition enlarged, map and 130 woodcuts, 2 vols., 1868, £2 2s.
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia of 1867, 6th edition, 1868, 14s, post 15s 3d
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology, 6th edition, by W. M. Baker, 1867, 16s, post 17s 4d
The Causes and Treatment of Imperfect Digestion, by Arthur Leared, 4th edition, 5s 6d, post 6s 3d
Thomas's Modern Practice of Physic, of the Diseases of all Climates, 11th edition, by A. Frampton, 2 vols., 16s, post 18s 6d
Notes on Hospitals, by Florence Nightingale, 3rd edition, enlarged, 12 plans, &c.
Dun on Veterinary Medicines, their Action and Uses, 18s, post 19s 6d
White's Veterinary Art, 19th edition, by W. C. Spooner, 20s, post 21s 6d
Revelations of Quacks and Quackery, by "Detector" (F. B. Courtenay), 2nd edition, enlarged, 2s, post 2s 3d.
Elements of Social Science; or Physical, Sexual, and Natural Religion, by a Graduate of Medicine, 7th edition, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d.

Engineering Facts and Figures for 1867, an annual Register of Progress and Engineering; plates and woodcuts, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Rankine's Manual of Civil Engineering, 5th edition, 1867, 20s, post 21s 6d
——— Manual of the Steam Engine and other Prime Movers, 3rd edition, 16s, post 17s 6d
Hopkinson's Working Engineer's Practical Guide to the Management of the Steam Engine and Boiler, Valve Setting, &c., 5s 6d, post 6s 3d
Molesworth's Pocket-book of Engineering Formulæ, 1868, 6s, post 6s 6d
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Handbook of Formulæ, &c., 1868, 6s 6d, post 7s
Simms on Drawing Instruments, and Instructions in Field Work, 4s 6d, post 5s 2d
Nysbrom's Pocket-book of Mechanics and Engineering, 1868, Philadelphia, 10s, post 10s 6d
Watson's Modern Practice of American Machinists and Engineers, with workshop management, &c., 86 engravings, Philadelphia, 1867, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d
Gillespie's Manual of Road Making—common, macadam, railroads, &c., 9th edition, 1867, New York, 10s, post 11s
Gesner's Practical Treatise on Coal, Petroleum, and other Distilled Oils, 2nd edition, New York, 8s, post 9s
Gillmore's Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars, New York, 20s, post 21s 6d
The Marine Steam Engine, by Main and Brown, for use of her Majesty's Navy, 5th edition, 16s, post 17s 3d
Sheep Husbandry—Breeds—Management—Diseases, &c., by Henry S. Randall, New York, 12s 6d, post 13s 9d
The Lathe, and its uses; or instruction in the Art of Turning Wood and Metal; numerous illustrations, 1868, 20s, post 21s 3d
Proteaux's Practical Guide for the Manufacture of Paper and Boards. Also, a Chapter on Paper from Wood, by H. T. Brown, plates, Philadelphia, 1866, 20s, post 21s 6d
Delassaux and Elliott's Street Architecture; a series of Shop Fronts and Façades adapted to different branches of Commerce; 22 plates, 16s, post 18s 6d
Rimmel's Recollections of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, in 27 chapters, numerous illustrations, 7s, post 8s
Yankee Drolleries—celebrated works of American Humorists, 5s, post 6s 3d.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, 332, George-street.

FOR POLITICAL SNAPDRAGON, see Cartoon in PUNCH, THIS DAY.

PARKES'S EXAMINATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, in TO-DAY'S PUNCH.

THE HIGHLAND SPORTS. See TO-DAY'S PUNCH.

THE RE-SEAT OF CUSTOMS. In PUNCH, THIS DAY.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Letterpress and Lithographic Printers, 108, Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.

VALENTINES.—The choicest and newest kinds.— To the Trade.—Our Valentines are now ready parcels from 5s, post free to all parts of the colonies. MYERS and SOLOMON, Wholesale Warehouse, 542, George-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Local Director—John Alger, Esq.
MARINE policies granted on Hulls, merchandise, wool, gold, freights, profits, commissions, passage money, personal effects, &c., TO and FROM all ports—claims whereon can be made payable in London, Calcutta, China, Adelaide, Melbourne, or Sydney. Rates only on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London.
Capital .... One million
Paid-up.......... £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000—Unlimited Liability.
HEAD OFFICE—275, George-street, Sydney.
London Office—21, Cornhill, E.C.
Policies granted on the lowest current terms, on both Fire and Marine risks.
Claims under Marine policies can be made payable in either Sydney, Melbourne, or London.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £120,000.
Paid-up, £100,000.
This BANK will receive DEPOSITS to a limited amount repayable on DEMAND, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS for fixed periods received under special arrangements, which may be ascertained from the secretary.
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONISTS.—Parties or Families seeking country change in the Highlands of the Berrima District will find suitable accommodation at the private Lodging-house of the undersigned.
Saddle horses and vehicles can be obtained at a small expense, and a guide to the Wambeyan Caves, the Fitzroy Waterfalls, or other objects of interest in the neighbourhood.
Mrs. J. OAKES, Allington House, Berrima.

DATES.—Delicious DATES; families or dealers, HENRY FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 3 o'clock.

REVENUE OF 1867 AND 1868.

Mr. LUCAS asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"1. What is the amount of the receipts on account of the Consolidated Revenue for the year 1867? 2. What is the probable amount of revenue yet due for the year 1867? 3. What has been the actual expenditure chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue for 1867? 4. What are the probable outstanding demands chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue for 1867. 5. The like information for the year 1868?"

Mr. SAMUEL said that all these questions would be answered when the financial statement was made.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Mr. LUCAS asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"1. What value do the Treasury Bills, now in circulation, represent? 2. Was there any interest due upon those securities on the 1st instant? If so, how much? 3. What amount of short dated or deficit debentures was issued during the year 1865, and what was the net amount realised by those debentures? 4. How were the proceeds appropriated? 5. Was any interest due upon those securities on the 1st instant? If so, how much? 6. What amount of those debentures has been paid up to the 1st instant?"

Mr. SAMUEL said he must give the same reply to the hon. member, and ask him to defer asking these questions until the financial statement was made.

UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE.

Mr. MORRICE asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"1. Will the Government take steps to cause the late Colonial Treasurer to refund the unauthorised sum of twenty pounds, paid out of the Treasury, for cab hire in conveying members of Parliament to vote in their favour on questions before this House? 2. Also to refund the unauthorised sum paid for the lunch given by their Government at the opening of the railway station at Marulan? Also to refund the unauthorised sums of money paid as gratuities to certain Government officers?"

Mr. SAMUEL said that the Government had not determined upon any course in reference to these matters.

PETITION.

Mr. WALKER presented a petition from John Thomas Neilsen, praying for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances under which the lease of certain Crown lands had been refused him. The petition was received.

PAPERS.

Mr. FORSTER laid upon the table certain returns with reference to the purchase and reclamation of land. The return was ordered to be printed.

Mr. FORSTER also laid upon the table correspondence and other documents relating to the opening of a road to Gladesville.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MACLEAY wished to call the attention of the House to a statement which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of this morning; and as he conceived it to be a matter which affected the privileges of the House, he should, before he sat down, move the adjournment, in order that the matter may be discussed. The House had appointed a committee of inquiry into certain matters about a fortnight ago. That committee had met and taken a certain amount of evidence, and the inquiry had not yet terminated, nor had any report been made to this House. He found that in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of this day there was an article headed "The Inquiry into the alleged Conspiracy," in which, after some statements utterly contrary to *fact*, the writer went on to make a statement of the evidence obtained from the examination of the Inspector-General of Police. He believed that evidence could not have been got except through some member of the committee, and clearly under any circumstances the procuring of that evidence and its publication was a breach of privilege. The committee, of which he was a member, met that morning, and he regretted that his attention had not then been called to the matter, or he would have brought it before the committee. The publication of a statement of this kind might have a very injurious effect; it certainly would have the effect of giving the public out of doors anything but a correct notion of the state of things. He thought it his duty to call the attention of the House to this publication. The publication of this statement, even if it were correct, would be a breach of privilege; and he did not know whether its being incorrect made it more a breach of privilege. What course the House might adopt he was not aware. He did not wish to suggest anything. He did not think a case of this kind had ever occurred before; but he considered it his duty to call the attention of the House to it, and, in making that statement, to state that it gave anything but a correct idea of the nature of the inquiry now going on in the committee. He begged to move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. PARKES said he thought it was to be regretted that the hon. member in charge of this committee did not call the attention of the House to this so-called breach of privilege a fortnight ago. An entire misrepresentation of the proceedings of this committee was suffered, by some means or other, to be telegraphed all over the colonies a fortnight ago, which he supposed must have proceeded from some member of the committee; and it was to be regretted that the hon. member did not call attention to what he now assumed to be a breach of privilege, when this gross fraud upon the public took place. He had no hesitation in saying that the telegrams sent throughout the colony were a gross fraud upon the public. They represented precisely the opposite of what took place. As to whether a statement of this kind was a breach of privilege he offered no opinion. The records of this House would show that in one instance, some eight years ago, when the Committee of Elections and Qualifications inquired into circumstances connected with the seat of an hon. member of the House, the reporters of the newspapers attended from day to day, and reported the whole proceedings, which were published in the newspapers.

Mr. GARRETT was surprised the hon. member for Kiama did not see the difference between proceedings in the Elections and Qualifications Committee, and a Select Committee of the kind now referred to. The Elections and Qualifications Committee was a Court of law, the evidence was taken on oath, and might be reported, unless the Court interdicted the reporters from doing so. He did not believe any such telegrams as the hon. member referred to had been sent, and he believed that the statement in the *Herald* had been fabricated under the direction of the hon. member himself. There was, no doubt, a grave question of privilege involved in the question before the House, and the right course had not been taken. The proprietors of the *Herald* should be brought to the bar of the House. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: Who's to bring them?] The Order of the House. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: It cannot.] He believed the House had power to exclude them from reporting the proceedings again, or make them come before the House and explain this matter. He knew that a member of the House, Mr. Burns, attended the Committee day after day, and reported the proceedings. [Mr. BURNS: Untrue!] The hon. member for Kiama knew very well what arrangements had been going on about these reports. [Mr. PARKES: I know nothing about any arrangements.] He knew that the proceedings were misrepresented in this morning's *Herald*; and he challenged the hon. member to allow Mr. Macleay to move that the proprietors of the *Herald* be examined at the bar of the House now. The proper way to find out the truth in cases like this, where misrepresentations had been made, was to bring the responsible persons to the bar of this House. He believed the information would be traced to certain members of the committee who were not favourable to the present Government. He would suggest to the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee that he should move a motion for bringing the proprietors of the *Herald* to the bar of this House. If Mr. Fairfax were brought to the bar of the House, and asked from whom he got the information, he believed it would be traced nearer to the hon. member for Kiama than to anybody else. He believed also that that hon. gentleman had more to do with sending the telegrams to which allusion had been made than anyone else—that he had sent *them himself*, or through the hon. member for the Hunter, Mr. Burns.

Mr. PIDDINGTON was rather surprised to hear the hon. member for West Macquarie and the hon. member for Shoalhaven, who ought to know something of law—a smack of law between the two—call a Committee of Elections and Qualifications a court of law. It was true that a Committee of Elections and Qualifications was clothed with certain powers: it was the only committee that had power to examine witnesses on oath, and when the committee reported, the report was final, but it would be difficult to prove that the committee was a court of law. The hon. member, who was so much aggrieved at the publication of the paragraph in the *Herald*, was supported by the hon. member for Shoalhaven, who told him that he was entirely wrong in the course he had taken—that he ought to have submitted a motion for bringing to the table of this House the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The hon. member for Shoalhaven ought to know something of the powers and privileges of this House, and he ought to know that no warrant of the Speaker—though supported by a resolution of the House—would be sufficient in law to bring the proprietors of a newspaper to the bar of this House. The hon. member for the Murrumbidgee had taken the only course open to him. The fact, was, he believed that hon. member was heartily disgusted with the committee, as he found that the evidence would be of a very different kind to what he expected. For himself, he believed the evidence taken by this committee would give the public the correct view of the case, and prove that the telegrams published in Victoria were utterly false. He (Mr. Piddington) attended the committee on the day that Captain M'Lerie was examined. The hon. member for Shoalhaven had not attended, and yet he had the audacity to say that the statement in the *Herald* was utterly without foundation. No doubt, the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee would be glad if he could convince the public that the statement in the *Herald* was incorrect, but he (Mr. Piddington) stated that the synopsis of the evidence of Captain M'Lerie, which occupied the committee two or three hours, was as nearly correct as any general synopsis could possibly be. He had no knowledge how this information reached the *Herald*, but the giving or publishing it was no breach of privilege, and the hon. member for Shoalhaven knew it as well as he did. Had the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee taken the course that the hon. member for Shoalhaven suggested, he would have stultified himself. The Parliament of Victoria had power to bring persons before the bar of the House, as they passed an Act embodying all the powers of the House of Commons, but this Parliament had not passed any such Act. A bill was introduced by an hon. and learned member some years ago, to give certain powers to Parliament, but it did not pass. The hon. member for the Murrumbidgee had done all he could to make out that the paragraph in the *Herald* was not true, but in this he had failed.

Mr. BURNS denied that he had concocted the paragraph in the *Herald*, or had attended the meetings of the committee for the purpose of reporting to the Press. With regard to the charge made by the hon. member for Shoalhaven, that the hon. member for Kiama had been instrumental in sending certain telegrams to Victoria, the hon. member forgot that the telegrams referred to entirely condemned the hon. member for Kiama, and set forth that he had made the statements in reference to an alleged conspiracy for party purposes. He (Mr. Burns) had not had any conversation with the hon. member for Kiama with reference to the evidence given before this committee. The insinuation, therefore, that the hon. member had communicated with him with a view to the publication of the evidence was entirely without foundation. On a former occasion, in the case of the Bentley Committee, the evidence was given in the papers from day to day, as it came out before the committee, and if the publication of evidence was a breach of privilege now it was then. He attended two meetings of the committee now sitting, and there were some five other hon. members present as well.

Mr. GARRETT, in explanation, said he knew the hon. member did not write the paragraph, but the hon. member would not deny that he sent telegrams to the country, and to the Melbourne Press.

Mr. BURNS denied the truth of the hon. member's statement.

Mr. MACLEAY, in reply, said he was not aware till now that there had been any telegrams in the Victorian papers relative to the evidence taken before this committee, so that he could not have brought forward his question of privilege a fortnight ago as hinted at by the hon. member for Kiama; and with regard to the telegrams in the country papers in this colony, he confessed that, so far as his observation had gone, there was nothing very untrue in them. But he apprehended that it was a breach of privilege when any attempt was made, in any way, to publish the proceedings of a committee that had not finished its inquiry. What he complained of with regard to this synopsis of the evidence of the Inspector-General of Police, as given in the *Herald* was, that not only was it a breach of privilege by some member of the committee having shown the evidence to the head of the reporting staff of that paper, but that the statement gave an unfair impression of the evidence as far as it had gone. It contained among other matters, this sentence, "Nearly all the gentlemen examined are said to have expressed their opinion that O'Farrell was not alone and unaided." It then proposed to give a synopsis of the Inspector-General's evidence, and he might simply point to one statement that clearly showed it was not the intention of the person who furnished the information to give a fair impression of the evidence. It was this:—"It seems that the nature of the information given by Meyers was that there was a Fenian conspiracy at Bathurst, and that a member of Parliament was mixed up in it." In making such a statement, anyone desiring to convey the whole truth would also have stated that this was contradicted, and that no one who heard the statement had the slightest reason to believe it. It was simply made upon the information of one whose word could not be taken for anything. Altogether he thought the statement in the *Herald* was a most unfair one. He should be sorry to charge the proprietors of the *Herald*, or any of their staff, with wilfully publishing a false statement; but they had been deceived, although he was perfectly satisfied that after this discussion sufficient reason would be found for declining in future to place any reliance upon the statements of their informant in this instance. The hon. member for the Hawkesbury seemed to think that the matter would turn out to be a mare's nest—an opinion in which he (Mr. Macleay) entirely concurred.

SUPPLY.

Mr. SAMUEL moved the House into Committee of Supply, and that the Governor's message, with the accompanying Estimates be referred thereto.

Mr. PIDDINGTON was astonished that the Treasurer had not favoured the House with any information with respect to the Estimates of Expenditure, seeing that the present Government came into power on the cry of retrenchment. ("No, no," from the Treasury benches.) He would refresh their memories by referring them to this statement in the address of the head of the Government to the electors of the Clarence: "We will carry out every retrenchment possible, having a regard for the efficient conduct of the public service." No doubt, this promise, like others of an hon. member so remarkable for astuteness, was very guarded; still, there was the promise of retrenchment. But what did we find to be the case? Why, that the estimate of expenditure for 1869 exceeded that of 1868 by some £18,000. He found also that while the Government proposed this increase they had been relieved of a sum of £55,000, not required for 1869, as it had been last year, for the Panama mail service. Thus their expenditure was estimated at £73,000 more than that for 1868. No doubt, the Treasurer might say this additional expenditure was unavoidable, but no statement of that kind would prove the *fact*. He found that last year the sum chargeable for the Executive and Legislative department was £18,766, whilst for this year the sum asked was £19,949. Then, with regard to the Colonial Secretary's department. He supposed the Colonial Secretary would not deny that the estimates of expenditure for his department were increased this year by £19,000. Last year the estimates for that department were £495,806; this year they were £515,099. The estimates of expenditure for the Public Works department showed an increase this year of £68,000. The estimated expenditure for that department for 1868 was £332,366; this year the estimate was swelled to £400,000. No doubt there were some departments where there was a slight decrease in the estimated expenditure. For instance, in the expenditure authorised by the Constitution Act there was a reduction of £1000, owing to the decease of clergymen. The Government, he supposed, would scarcely take credit for that. But, as he had said before, there was an increase in the estimated expenditure of 1869, as compared with that of 1868, of £18,000; notwithstanding the revenue had been relieved of an annual charge of £55,000 for the Panama steam postal service,—thus making the total difference between the estimates of expenditure for the two years £73,000, notwithstanding the present Government came into power under a cry of retrenchment. He thought he was doing right, and doing no more than he was entitled to do, in calling the attention of the hon. Colonial Treasurer to the difference in regard to the estimated expenditure for the years 1868 and 1869. No doubt the hon. Treasurer would be able to answer him; and he hoped the hon. Treasurer would be able to show that the Estimates for 1869 were smaller than those for 1868. He thought he was only doing his duty to the country in calling the attention of the House to the expenditure with reference to the public service. He had not gone into the special appropriations, because he believed that when we increased our debt we must expect to pay an increased amount of interest. He was, therefore, not surprised to find under the head of special appropriations a difference of something like £400,000 between the expenditure for 1868 and that for 1869. In 1868 the special appropriations amounted to £531,000; this year they were estimated at £571,000. That was, he supposed, an inevitable result of getting deeper into debt. Supposing the figures of the hon. Colonial Treasurer to be correct, he (Mr. Piddington) discovered, much to his regret, that the Government had not been able to carry out their ideas with regard to economy. He had no doubt that the hon. gentleman at at the head of the Government had studied hard to retrench, but had been unable to discover how to do it. [Mr. ROBERTSON: We will by-and-bye.] It was one of the peculiar fortes of the hon. gentleman to make promises. But he would like to see one grain of performance to a ton of his promises. The hon. members of the Government and their supporters, when on the Opposition benches, never tired of dilating on the iniquity of the late Government, because their Estimates last year were more by £60,000 than they were the previous year. He thought he should find, as the session progressed, that Ministers cared for nothing whatever but getting parliamentary sanction for their expenditure of £2,000,000; and that they would not attempt to introduce any proposition for economy or retrenchment whatever. They had got into power on sham pretences, upon promises of retrenchment, and the longer they remained in power the more would the country be convinced that their promises were only made to be broken. Hon. members of the Government, now they were in power, laughed at the idea of retrenchment. When they were in Opposition, the business of the country was obstructed night after night, on the ground that the ways and means of the Government were not sufficient to meet the expenditure. The present Government had promised that one of their first efforts should be to remove the various duties which trammelled the commerce of the country. He hoped to be agreeably surprised, when the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, to hear the Treasurer announce that he would be prepared to abolish the ad valorem duties. He believed that the hon. member at the head of the Government, when making his Ministerial statement the other day, said the Government were prepared to make a gradual reduction of the public expenditure. He should very much like to see such a reduction carried out, if it could be done without increasing the burdens of the country in another direction. But he thought it would tax the ingenuity of the hon. Treasurer to give up the ad valorem duties without substituting some impost that would be still more burdensome. The hon. Treasurer, he believed, when last in office, proposed to increase the revenue by doubling the tea and sugar duties. But the hon. gentleman recently told the electors at Wellington that he did not intend to impose a double duty upon tea and sugar. He could only say that if the hon. Treasurer had any boons in the Treasury cornucopia, he should be happy to receive them. But he thought the promises of the hon. gentleman would turn out fallacious, and promises which could not be relied on. He did not expect to hear the hon. Treasurer make a proposition to do away with the ad valorem duties; he should be agreeably disappointed if such a proposition were to be made. The hon Treasurer might state that the Estimates had been increased this year in consequence of additional expenditure in connection with the Public schools, amounting to £10,000, and an additional expenditure for railway expenses. But what he (Mr. Piddington) complained of was that the hon. gentleman had had an opportunity of reducing the expenditure but had not done so.

Mr. SAMUEL said the hon. member for the Hawkesbury had charged the Government with having laughed at him when speaking of their desire for retrenchment. He thought that laughter was justified by the course the hon. member had pursued that evening. The hon. gentleman had endeavoured to lead the House and the country away by an impression that he (Mr. Samuel) did not intend to state fully the intentions of the Government in regard to the Estimates and Ways and Means. It was not usual for a Minister occupying the high position he (Mr. Samuel) did, to address any observations to the House, when moving the Speaker out of the chair in order that the House might go into Committee of Supply. And he had no hesitation in saying that the course the hon. member had pursued was not an honest course. He had endeavoured to obstruct the Government by misrepresentation of the grossest and most improper character. He formerly looked upon the hon. gentleman as a friend; but from that hour he should cease to acknowledge him as a friend. In the course of the evening he should have occasion to address himself to the financial position of the country, and he should not, therefore, now stop to deal with the hon. gentleman's assertions. During the short time they had been in office he did not think that the country would expect of them that they should propose any large revision of taxation or any great reduction in the expenditure of the country.

The question was then put and agreed to.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of Mr. SAMUEL, the Speaker left the chair, and the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Mr. SAMUEL moved that there be granted to her Majesty a sum not exceeding £1650 to defray the salaries and contingencies of the establishment of his Excellency the Governor for the year 1869.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Chairman then left the chair, and the resolution was reported to the House, received, read a second time, and agreed to.

THE BUDGET.

On the motion of Mr. SAMUEL the House then resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. SAMUEL said: In submitting to the committee the financial statement, he felt that he laboured under great disadvantages. During the short period he had been in office he had had very many important matter to attend to, and his thoughts had been so distracted by events which had occurred, that he had not been able to devote that attention to the preparation of the financial statement which was so necessary for its satisfactory presentation to the committee. He felt, too, that the time was most inconvenient for making provision for the year upon which we had just entered, and he felt also that he laboured under considerable difficulty from the fact that until he came down to this House, he hardly knew whether he should be permitted to make the statement to-night or not, as might be seen from what occurred. It would be in the recollection of the House when, in the course of last year, the hon. the late Colonial Treasurer made his Financial Statement, doubts were expressed whether the hon. member's anticipations as to the prospects of the future financial position of the country would be realised. He (Mr. Samuel) thought it would be admitted when the statements which he would shortly have the honour of laying on the table were explained by him, and understood by hon. members, the fears which were then expressed by him when on the other side of the House were not without foundation. (Hear, hear.) Hon. members were told by the hon. member (Mr. Eagar) that if the House consented to allow the estimated surplus of 1867 to be carried over to 1868, to supplement the revenue of that year, there would be sufficient ways and means to meet the estimated expenditure of 1868. The statement which he (Mr. Samuel) was about to submit would show how far short the hon. gentleman was in his calculations, and how far the Opposition were justified in taking the course they then considered it their duty to take. He would now ask the House to look at the balance-sheet which he should lay before them. Whatever he might advance with regard to his predecessor's treatment of these matters, he wished it to be understood that he did not say it in any party spirit, or from any desire to damage the hon. member, but he said it in order to justify his own conduct when in opposition, and to show the true financial position of the country. He claimed attention, first, to the balance-sheet for the year 1867, and he had endeavoured to simplify the papers as much as possible so as not to overwhelm hon. members with statements which were unintelligible and irrelevant. He had started with the ascertained cash balance in the books of the Treasury on the 31st December, 1867. He had charged on the debit side all the payments made against that balance, and on the credit side all the additional receipts. The estimated surplus which he brought down at the end of 1867 was £67,726 2s. 5d. That was a balance which the hon. member (Mr. Eagar) estimated would be £150,000. He would, presently, reconcile these balances with the balance which the hon. member left in the Treasury, by the statement made up in July last. The balance at the end of the year 1868, which the hon. member told us would be a deficiency of £17,000, turned out to be a deficiency of £157,454 3s. He could not help referring to what had taken place before this. Hon. members would recollect that the late Colonial Treasurer made a series of financial statements, and it was necessary to refer to those statements, to enable them to understand the balances at the end of 1867 and 1868, as compared with his statement. When the hon. member made his financial statement on the 27th September, 1866, he estimated that he would have a surplus in 1867 of £310,077. On that occasion the House accepted the statement of the hon. gentleman. They passed his Estimates on the assumption that that balance would be realised. But that was far from being realised. On the 12th September, 1867, a year afterwards, the hon. gentleman made another financial statement, and estimated the surplus for 1868 at £251,951. Members of the Opposition strongly asserted that these estimates would never be realised; that the hon. gentleman's anticipations were gross exaggerations. On the 9th of March, 1868, the hon. gentleman made another financial statement, in which he estimated his surplus at £153,094 9s. 6d. This was the balance which had dwindled down to £67,726. The state of things was this: At the end of last year (1868), taking credit for the surplus from 1867, we had a deficiency of £157,454 3s. When the hon. member retired from office, he left a statement, in July last year, wherein he estimated that he would have £106,000 deficiency. That deficiency had become increased by a larger Supplementary Estimate than the hon. member contemplated, and which reconciles his deficiency with that he (Mr. Samuel) now exhibits. For the present, he would leave the year 1868 and proceed to deal with 1869. He had brought down an estimated surplus of £30,763. In order to effect this he had credited the accounts with £100,000, amount of short-dated debentures which would fall due the end of the year, and which he intended to borrow—the account, as will be seen, being charged with that amount. ["Hear, hear," ironically, from Mr. Piddington.] The hon. member, of course, had a right to cheer, but he (Mr. Samuel) thought he should be able to shew that he was perfectly justified in the course he proposed to take. In 1865 he went into office as Colonial Treasurer, with Mr. Cowper, and then found a deficiency of £800,000, represented by Treasury bills and short-dated debentures, and he sought to provide taxation to meet that deficiency. He found now that that deficiency had been increased to £850,000; the increase he believed was to be accounted for by losses on debentures which had been sold to meet these deficiency loans. Having been only two months in office, and having been met with an amount of obstruction almost unprecedented—(cries of "oh, oh," and "hear, hear")—it had unfortunately fallen to his lot a second time to provide for this deficiency, increased, as he had said, by £50,000. The hon. and learned member for the Lachlan stated the other evening that this was not a time to have recourse to increased taxation, and he (Mr. Samuel) perfectly agreed with him, and should be prepared to show that he would be able to deal with this matter without resorting to the imposition of increased fiscal burdens. (Hear, hear.) He was not going to shirk the responsibility which rested on his shoulders to provide for this deficiency loan. But he desired to show, first, what was done in 1865 with reference to these deficiency loans, and particularly the course he himself took in regard to the matter. He believed that the greater part of the increased expenditure which had absorbed the taxation of 1865 to 1868 was justifiable; but he held that when a Government proposed increased expenditure that same Government had a right to provide ways and means to meet it. This, however, had not been done. From the year 1865 to 1868 we had levied extra duties in the following way:—In 1865 the amounts were for package charge, £31,269 7s. 6d.; for ad valorem duties, £2012 15s. 7d.; for stamps, £33,700 15s. 1d.: making a total of £66,982 18s. 2d. In 1866, package duty, £45,468 17s.; specific duties, £21,794 7s. 11d.; ad valorem, £156,350 6s. 1d.; stamps, £65,870 15s. 5d.; total, £289,484 6s. 5d. In 1867, package duty, £40,473; specific duty, £17,737 2s.; ad valorem, £104,739 1s. 11d.; stamps, £62,853 5s 7d.; total, £225,802 7s. 6d. In 1868, package duty, £2 4s. (in that year the Act expired); specific duties, £24,329 0s. 3d.; ad valorem, £129,477 13s.; stamps, £62,251 19s. 4d.: total, £216,060 16s. 7d. The grand totals were—for package duty, £117,213 8s. 6d.; specific duties, £63,860 10s. 2d.; ad valorem, £392,579 16s. 7d.; stamps, £224,676 13s. 5d. In all, £798,330 8s. 8d. This increased taxation was specially levied to meet the deficiency loans. And he would now show them how it had been absorbed by reading from a return which he had had prepared. The following was a statement of increased expenditure and new services since the year 1864. He had the details, but he would only read the totals:—Interest on debentures and treasury bills, £276,281 17s. 4d.; interest on temporary loans and bank overdrafts, £64,158 11s. 7d.; public instruction, £38,000; Panama postal services, £131,984 0s. 3d.; railway working expenses, £54,857 10s. 8d.; public works, £60,432 1s. 10d.; reformatories and industrial schools, £19,046; Mint, additional under 28 Victoria, No. 3, say £6000; Stamp Department, £5528 11s.; reception expenses—Duke of Edinburgh, £25,175 0s. 7d.; stores and stationery, £21,739 7s. 6d.; appraisement of runs, £15,986 11s.; Volunteers and Naval Brigade, £17,523 11s. 5d.; military, £22,834 6s. 5d.; charitable allowances, £41,540 1s. 5d.: total, £801,486 11s. This increased expenditure was about the amount of the extra taxation. There were £343,200 Treasury bills outstanding payable in April. There were short-dated debentures outstanding on account of deficiency loan, due on 31st December, 1869, £100,000; due December, 1870, £100,000; due December, 1871, £100,000; and due at the end of 1872, £50,000. Adding to these sums £157,454 deficit for 1868, the amount was £850,674.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: What is the amount of the outstanding short-dated debentures?

Mr. SAMUEL: On account of the deficiency loan or altogether?

Mr. PIDDINGTON: On account of the deficiency loan.

Mr. SAMUEL: £350,000, and there was a deficiency at the end of last year of £157,454. The hon. member has paid off in deficiency loans,—I will tell the hon. member how much—

Mr. PIDDINGTON: £200,000.

Mr. SAMUEL: There is £50,000 beside.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: That is Treasury bills.

Mr. SAMUEL: Yes, but by paying off those Treasury bills and short-dated debentures it leaves the deficiency exactly where it was, or as nearly as possible.

Mr. EAGAR: The hon. member is mixing them all up together.

Mr. SAMUEL: I am, because I want to show our financial position. They will all have to be paid, whether Treasury bills or short-dated debentures. The hon. member paid off these Treasury bills and short-dated debentures out of funds which left him with another deficiency.

Mr. EAGAR: Of less amount.

Mr. SAMUEL: Now, I shall be compelled to say that which I did not intend to allude to. The hon. member borrowed £100,000 more than he ought to have borrowed, and paid off £100,000 with borrowed money; and if he borrowed money to pay off an obligation, it of course left him exactly where he stood before.

Mr. EAGAR: On better terms.

Mr. SAMUEL: Taking the short-dated debentures and Treasury bills which represent the whole deficiency loan, and taking also the deficiency at the end of 1868, it cannot be denied that our deficiency is the same as when I went into office in 1865.

Mr. EAGAR: I deny that, and will shew to the contrary.

Mr. SAMUEL said he should be glad to hear the hon. member's explanation. If he admitted that there were outstanding, £358,000 short-dated debentures, and £343,200 Treasury bills, and that the deficiency at the end of 1868 was £157,454, it was difficult to see how he could fail to admit a total deficiency of £850,000. However, he would leave the matter in the hands of the House. With regard to this deficiency loan. He disapproved, himself, of this plan of issuing Treasury bills. He disapproved of the plan which brought back upon the Treasury of this country a charge of £400,000 or £500,000 every year. He had no doubt it was favourable to the banks, but it was not for the Government of the country, for, in times of pressure, the banks would come down upon the Treasury for payment. It was a plan he always disapproved of; it was fraught with danger to the Government in a country like this, where money was fluctuating. In times of plenty, no doubt it was good, because then the banks had their coffers full; but in times of pressure they would not hesitate to press for payment. We had another £100,000 of short-dated debentures falling back every year. The interest on our public debt amounts to half-a-million of money, and that, with all these large sums every year, was more than we should be called upon to provide for in one year. He had a plan to propose to the House, which was not fraught with so much danger, and which would not make increased taxation necessary, and the plan he should propose, if permitted, by and by—not this session, and fortunately there was no necessity for any immediate action, because we could provide for this loan by again issuin Treasury bills. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: Hear, hear.] Well, the hon. member would not expect him to come down now with such a proposition, as he meant to propose? The proposition was that we should have a small funded debt for the colony, independent of the debts in the London market—a funded debt which would enable people to invest their money here, so that there would be no interest sent out of the country every year. Trustees in the colony had, difficulty in finding investments when they wanted them, and this fund would give one, while the debt itself might be paid off or provided for in small instalments. There would be no difficulty in disposing of Government securities such as he spoke of to the amount we required, say to the extent of a million. He should be sorry to see this loan go out of the country, but would prefer that it should be annihilated here, and the interest kept amongst us. With a little foresight there would be no difficulty in dealing with this matter; and he had no hesitation in saying that such a loan as this would go off readily, bearing five per cent. interest, at a premium, and we might annihilate the debt in about thirty years, without feeling any pressure from it, and it would be a matter of very great relief. The hon. member opposite laughed, and he could easily understand why, because we all knew how difficult it was to annihilate a debt by means of a sinking fund; but we could guard against improper application of the sinking fund. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: You have done so with the short-dated debentures.] The amount proposed then was much too large to be paid off in one year; and he was sure the hon. member for the Hawkesbury would admit that he (Mr. Samuel) said at the time the amount was too much to set aside every year. A Treasurer had to look at all the charges that came upon the country every year; and these charges had to be taken in addition to the ordinary expenditure, and provision made for meeting them all. He was quite sure that the course which he indicated was desirable, and when hon. members consider the matter they would see it was the more prudent way of meeting this deficiency loan. Before he would refer in any way to other matters, he would allude to the public debt of the colony; and he had had a return prepared to shew how the debentures fell due. This return shewed exactly the due dates of the debentures, and that the whole of the public debt of the colony was £9,585,830. In certain years large amounts came due, and the question of the consolidation of the public debt, in order that the difficulty of having these large amounts to provide for in one year, pressed itself upon the attention of the late Treasurer, as, indeed, it must do on every one who occupied his position. But the consolidation of the public debt was not to be done off-handed in the way the hon. gentleman, and his colleague, the hon. member for the Lachlan, spoke of. It was not always easy to consolidate the debt of the country; and when our debentures were at 102 and 103, as they now were, the consolidation of the debt would be difficult. However, next session, he would, if in office, be prepared to submit some scheme for the consolidation of the public debt, by which to provide some day or other for its extinction. He was not prepared at this moment to submit any proposition, but he desired to call attention to the question, and while doing so he desired to refer to the sale of the million loan which took place recently in England. He was glad to say that that loan had been most satisfactorily placed upon the London market. The highest price offered for our debentures was £102, and the lowest £98 0s. 6d., giving an average of £96 4s. 2d. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: £99.] No; the charges, which were rather heavy, made up the difference. The average rate in the gross was £98 3s. 4d. But there was the accrued interest given in, at 17s. 4d. per cent., £8666 13s. 4d.; discount on payment in full, £433 14s. 4d.; brokerage, £4965 10s.; bank commission, half per cent., £5000; advertising, £503 13s. 5d.; and other charges, £13 8s. 6d.: total charges, £19,582 19s. 7d. Deducting these charges, the average price was £96 4s 2d. for every £100. While these charges entailed a loss upon us, the sale was most satisfactory. He did not choose to make any observations on his conduct in regard to this matter, but he was glad to learn that the loan had realised so well. He considered that their agents—the Bank of New South Wales and the Messrs. Rothschild—had managed the loan in a manner which reflected the highest credit upon them. He had referred to the deficiency loan, and the public debt, and this million of debentures, and he now wished to refer to the state of the banking account when he took office, and the state of the banking account at the end of the last year. We had heard something about this banking account when he took office, and he was sorry to have to refer to anything which had been said, but he thought it was only right that anything like a wrong impression with regard to our position should not go abroad. When he took office on the 27th October, 1868, the cash balance to the credit of the Government in the Bank of New South Wales was £204,269 10s. 11d. [Mr. EAGAR: Hear, hear.] But his hon. friend who cheered him might have stated that to make up that balance he had borrowed £150,000. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: How did he borrow it?] From the Bank of New South Wales on the millon loan. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: That does not matter.] Of course the statement made by his hon. friend behind him (Mr. Sutherland) was a mistake. On the 31st December, 1868, we had paid off the amount borrowed, and had a balance of £138,000 at the end of the year. Hon. members would not confuse the balances in the bank with the Treasury books, because we might have balances in the bank, and at the same time liabilities far in excess of those balances. There was another statement he should like to have submitted to members, but which was not yet complete. Having got the amounts of the loans, the statement he wished to get was a statement of the liabilities against the loan accounts—the whole of the contracts outstanding—to ascertain whether the debentures issued would be sufficient to meet such claims. He believed the loss upon our debentures—that was to say, the difference between the amount obtained and the amount of the original loan—would be something like £500,000. We should, in point of fact, receive less from our debentures than they represented in money, to the extent of £500,000. He merely mentioned this incidentally, and would lay the statement on the table as soon as possible. He would like to say one word about the course he proposed to take with the deficiency loan. In asking the House to assent to the proposition he had hinted at, viz., that we should issue loans for a longer period than either the Treasury bills or short-dated debentures, he had a justification for that course by one proposed by the late Government. He found a bill of theirs in the Treasury in which they proposed to add the whole of the money to the public debt of the colony. He did not wish to justify anything he did by the action of the hon. gentlemen opposite, but he wished to show that they contemplated doing this, and that the only difference between their plan and his was, that he wished to keep the money in the colony. He had had another return prepared which might be interesting; it was a return showing what the appropriations of Parliament were for the services of the year 1857, and what they are estimated to be for 1869. He did not know that much could be gathered from a return of this kind, except that it was interesting. It would be tedious to read the details of the appropriations for the different departments, but he would give the totals. The total appropriations for the year 1857 amounted to £1,195,765, and the estimated appropriations for 1869 to £2,135,449. The expenditure per head of the population in 1857 was £3 18s. 3d., and it was estimated that in 1869 it would be £4 11s. 7d. Taking the increase in the interest on the public debt, the difference per head would not be found very great. In 1857, the population was 305,487, and at present was about 466,000. Now he desired to say something about the Estimates. He did not hesitate to say that the Government had had very little time to go through them. After taking off the increases, and two or three items that they thought objectionable, such, for instance, as that for the proposed improvements in the Parramatta River, they had taken the estimates of their predecessors. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Any condemnation of the Estimates therefore would fall upon them. But the present Government were prepared to do their utmost to reduce the expenditure of the country. They would do their best to keep the expenditure within the income. (Hear, hear.) They would not increase the large deficiency already accrued, and if they found additional expenditure necessary they would submit propositions for additional ways and means. They would keep the expenditure within the income, but more than this they were not in a position to promise at present. With regard to the estimates he had impressed upon the heads of departments the necessity of putting into the estimates in chief all that would be necessary, in order to avoid coming down with a large supplementary estimate, and so putting him (Mr. Samuel) in a false position. The increased expenditure set down in the Estimates was brought about by no fault of the present Government. £40,000 of the increase was for working expenses of the railways, and he had himself added £10,000 for railways expenditure, so that he (the Treasurer) might not have to come down with a large Supplementary Estimate next year. He had therefore endeavoured to submit the Estimates truthfully, and he thought the House need not look for any large Supplementary Estimate next year. He found every year there were about £100,000 effected by savings, which had generally been absorbed by the Supplementary Estimates, but he hoped so to keep the expenditure down as not to swallow up these savings, which would increase his estimated surplus for 1868. He found that the salaries for the civil servants (including the police) amounted to £560,742. This was a very large item, but the Government had not yet had much time to ascertain to what extent it could be reduced. It required a considerable amount of courage to perform this most unpleasant and unpopular duty. In most instances the salaries were not too high; but he was under the impression that there were too many persons in the Civil Service—more than the necessities of the public service required. He had commenced with the pruning knife, and made some reductions in his own department, and in doing this he had been actuated by a sincere desire to serve the country. He now came to the question about which they had heard so much—the policy of the Government. In the first place, they desired to remove any restrictions existing upon trade. The 5 per cent ad valorem did not affect free trade or protection, but it was an undesirable form of taxation. His hon. friend and colleague, the Colonial Secretary, referred to them, and said it would be desirable to abolish these duties gradually, but he thought it would be preferable, when they touched them, to get rid of them altogether. They were demoralising, unjust to the honest trader, and they opened the door to an amount of fraud that could scarcely be checked; and the revenue derived from them could be raised by other means. He (Mr. Samuel) would take care that every one who ought to contribute to the revenue of the country should bear his just proportion. It would be impossible to devise a scheme that would be acceptable to all; but when any additional taxation became necessary, he would endeavour so to arrange it that it should be equitable. They had been invited by the Government of New Zealand to an inter-colonial conference, with a view to arrange some important matters in connection with trade. He had suggested some additional subjects that he thought they should confer upon, such as a Customs union and a uniform tariff. If a Customs union and uniform tariff were agreed to by the colonies, it would be a great boon. They had been invited by the New Zealand Government to consider the best means to obtain admission for the wool of these colonies into the United States free of duty. He did not know of any circumstance that pointed more directly to the advantage of free trade than this fact; and it was only by reciprocity that we could hope to obtain this. [Mr. LORD: We do not tax the produce of the United States.] Our ad valorem duty taxed the produce of every nation. He was glad to see that the feeling was gaining ground that there ought to be free trade in intercolonial produce—(hear, hear)—and they were endeavouring to bring about so desirable a result. [Mr. LUCAS: You won't do it by abolishing the Custom-house.] They did not intend to abolish the Custom-house; but so far as he could in imposing Customs duties, he would fetter commerce as little as possible. With a Customs union all revenue could be collected and divided rateably according to population and consuming powers. This was no new idea of his. In 1865 he submitted a resolution to this House to the effect that it was desirable to have a Customs' union and a uniform tariff. He would now come to the Panama Mail Service. There was no doubt they had effected a saving by the cancellation of the contract with the Panama and New Zealand Mail Company. (Hear, hear.) He did not hesitate to say that he was very glad of it. This mail service had not been without its advantages, but it had not realised all that was expected of it. The unfortunate Mail Company, however, faithfully performed their contract up to the time of their failure. He thought it was entitled to the sympathy of hon. members in its present position. The agents of the company had given the Government notice that the service would cease, and that notice had been accepted as a cancellation of the contract. There were advantages arising out of the service; but so far as we were concerned we were well rid of the contract. He believed he had now touched upon most of the matters with which he had to deal. If he had omitted anything, he should be happy to give all the information in his power to hon. members who might desire to be further informed. He had to thank hon. members for the patient hearing they had given him, and hoped that if he remained in office, and had again to make a financial statement, he should have to congratulate hon. members upon a larger surplus than he could shew at the present time, and that the country was in a state of prosperity. (Cheers.) He now begged to move, that, towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, the sum of £1650 be appropriated to defray the salaries and contingencies of the establishment of his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. EAGAR rose to move the adjournment of the debate till Wednesday next. He moved the adjournment till Wednesday chiefly on this ground, that the Treasurer had produced his accounts in a way never produced by any Treasurer before in this colony. He had produced two accounts for 1868. He (Mr. Eagar) therefore required some time to examine them. When Treasurer of the late Government, he (Mr. Eagar) made out the account of each year separately, and carried on the balances continuously. The present Treasurer had taken a different course, and he thought he was justified in asking an adjournment until Wednesday next.

Mr. SAMUEL: The hon. gentleman made a mistake. There was one account for 1867 and one for 1868, and not two for the same year.

Mr. EAGAR said there were two for 1868 and one for 1869. There was, moreover, an error of so startling a character in the hon. gentleman's account current for 1869 that he could hardly think it possible. In the account No. 3 for 1869, assuming the Parliament granted what he sought, namely, the renewal of the short-dated debentures which fell due in 1869—supposing that the £100,000 would be provided by new revenue, the hon. gentleman showed a surplus of £30,000; but he took no notice of the estimated deficiency for 1868, which amounted to £157,454.

Mr. SAMUEL said he stated clearly how he intended to provide for that—namely, by borrowing to meet the whole of the existing deficiency, which was larger by £50,000 than the deficiency originally ascertained.

Mr. EAGAR had not heard it distinctly stated by the hon. member that he intended to meet his deficiency of 1868 by a loan, nor was such a proposition before the committee, so that as a matter of fact the position of the account was this, that at the end of 1869 the hon. member showed a possible surplus of £30,763, against which had to be placed the acknowledged deficit of £157,454, making a deficit at the end of 1869 of £126,000. He alluded to this with no desire to go into a debate at present, but being anxious to take the earliest opportunity of showing that by this statement it was impossible the hon. member could have the surplus he estimated. The House might refuse to sanction a loan to meet the deficit.

Mr. SAMUEL had no objection to the adjournment. It was amusing to hear the hon. member talk of this as his (Mr. Samuel's) deficit; it happened to be the deficit of the hon. member himself. He (Mr. Samuel) had already stated that, taking this deficit into consideration, it left the deficiency loan exactly as before, and that he intended to ask the House to sanction the borrowing of the money, as it was too much to throw upon one year. He agreed with the hon. and learned member for the Lachlan, that this was not the time to increase the burdens upon the people.

Mr. EAGAR inquired whether it was the hon. member's intention to propose a fresh loan of £150,000 to meet this deficiency?

Mr. SAMUEL: The hon. member must clearly understand it was quite possible the Government might not be able this session to bring down a bill to enable them to deal with the deficiency loan, including the deficiency of 1868 and previous years. His intention was, this session, to provide for the loan by Treasury bills. He intended to ask power to borrow to meet the existing deficit, whatever it might be.

Mr. EAGAR would then ask whether the hon. member intended to ask for Treasury bills or debentures to meet this deficiency of £150,000.

Mr. ROBERTSON said there was a deficiency of £800,000 in 1865, and the Government of Mr. Cowper obtained additional income, to the extent of £200,000 a year, for the purpose of paying off that deficit. The hon. member (Mr. Eagar) then became Colonial Treasurer, but instead of paying off the deficit with this additional revenue, the money had been spent otherwise, and now we owed the same amount as was owing in 1865, with £55,000 added. The Treasurer now desired to provide for this amount of money in the way that the other deficits had been provided for.

Mr. EAGAR: That was not the question. There was a deficit at the end of 1868 of £157,000; how did the Treasurer intend to provide for this? If the hon. member did not intend to provide for it by loan, it must be a first charge upon the revenue for 1869.

Mr. LORD asked what were the liabilities and assets on the 31st December, 1868.

Mr. SAMUEL said there was an estimated deficiency on the 31st December, 1868, of £157,454. In addition there were £343,200 by Treasury bills, and £350,000 short-dated debentures, as outstanding liabilities on account of the deficiency loan. He had distinctly stated that the Government proposed to borrow to meet the whole of these liabilities, including the deficit for 1868, and he intended to apply a portion of the surplus of 1869 towards the reduction of these deficits.

Mr. LUCAS said it would be as well to give up taxation altogether and raise the whole revenue by loan.

Mr. FORSTER maintained that the mode of keeping the accounts adopted by the Treasurer was the best, as it enabled the House to start from next year with a clean sheet, and to understand how much the present Government had added to the expenses of the country, if at all. The accounts of 1869 were to be entirely dissociated from those of 1868 and other years. The question of the hon. member (Mr. Eagar), as to how this deficit of £157,000 was to be provided for, was sufficiently answered when he was told that it would be placed in the same category as other items arising out of the financial arrangements of the late Government. The present Ministry had Treasury bills, short-dated debentures, and another deficiency in 1868, among the difficulties they left behind. Could anything be more straightforward than to dissociate those from the accounts that were coming?

Mr. EAGAR said the hon. member no doubt desired to commence the year clear. This was a new theory; but why should they do so? They had undertaken the duties of government, and it was their duty to provide for this deficiency. If the committee was about to establish the principle that every deficit of outgoing Governments was to be met by a loan, then the existing Ministry had only to go in and spend right and left. They now said they would not impose fresh taxation, because it was unpopular; and they would not retrench, because it was distasteful to the Civil servants.

Mr. FORSTER said he had started no new theory, and would ask what difference the proposal of the Government made. The deficiency, if transferred to the previous account, still remained to be dealt with. The late Government had certainly had the privilege allowed them; but the hon. member questioned the right of the present Government to it. The late Government did find a certain deficiency when they took office; and at the end of nearly three years had not provided for it, but treated it all along as part of the debt of the colony. If the present Government were allowed to ask to do this, they would be asking to do no more than what the late Government had actually done. But we do not ask it. What was proposed was simply a mode of making the accounts of the country clearer, so as to enable the accounts of 1869 to be dissociated from those of 1868.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that the Treasurer was not chargeable with concealment, and he did not charge him with it. But he did charge the hon. gentleman with the greatest possible inconsistency that any politician could exhibit—with doing what he had repeatedly submitted motions in condemnation of former Administrations for doing. He was quite willing that the debate should be adjourned until Wednesday next, in order that it might be carried on in a more regular way.

The Chairman then left the chair, and obtained leave to sit again.

PAPERS.

Mr. SAMUEL laid upon the table a copy of the Ways and Means for 1869. Ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned, at twenty-one minutes to 7 o'clock, until Friday, at 3 o'clock.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Levey, Thompson, Murphy, and Hunt.

Of twenty prisoners who were brought before the Court, four were discharged and two were remanded.

Six persons were fined 5s. each, one was fined 10s., and two were fined 20s. each, for drunkenness.

Sidwell Prendergast, an idle and disorderly person, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

James Prentice was charged with having attempted to commit suicide. Constable Lawless deposed that, about 11 o'clock p.m. of the 23rd December, William Prentice, of Redfern, prisoner's nephew, called him to his house, where prisoner was lying on a sofa, attended by Dr. Gray, who was sewing up a wound in his throat; prisoner said, "I did it on the impulse of the moment—I wish I had settled myself;" witness took him to the Infirmary. William A. Prentice, of Redfern, deposed that the prisoner is his uncle, and came to his house on the 23rd December; about 10 o'clock that night he (witness) received information from his wife which induced him to go to the water-closet, where he found the prisoner, and told him that he would not allow him to come there annoying him; they had some conversation, and witness left him; shortly afterward, hearing something drop, he went to the closet with a light, and found the prisoner had cut his throat, and saw a razor drop from his hand; went for Dr. Gray, who sewed up the wound. William Gray, surgeon, deposed that he found prisoner with a frightful gash in his throat, about ten inches in length, and in some places about an inch in depth; the large vessels were not wounded, nor was the windpipe cut through; he closed the wound with fifteen stitches, and sent the man in charge of a constable to the Infirmary; prisoner had evidently been drinking. Committed for trial.

Patrick Malony, charged with having ill-treated a horse, pleaded guilty, and was fined 20s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned seven days.

Joseph Williams and Ann Williams, charged with having assaulted a bailiff, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. each, or to be imprisoned seven days.

On the summons paper were fourteen cases; of which one was dismissed, another was postponed, six were not prosecuted, and in one a warrant was granted for the apprehension of the defendant. James M'Pherson was fined 20s. for being the keeper of two dogs which rushed at and attacked a horse ridden by Edward Bradridge, building surveyor. James Ezzy was charged with having disobeyed an order of the Court, directing him to make a certain weekly payment for the support of his deserted wife, and, having no cause to show, was ordered to be imprisoned until he shall have paid the sum of £2 5s., due in respect of said order. In Leslie v. Aaron, a suit for the recovery of wages, an order was made for payment of the sum claimed. Shelton v. Connor was a proceeding to recover possession of certain timber illegally detained, and in which an order was made for complainant. Andrew Kerin was fined 20s. for assaulting Robert Delaney.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Oatley, Campbell, Hordern, and Renny have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. C. Hill, Mr. A. Hordern, and Mr. M. Josephson.

John Tickle, 55, described as a miner, was brought up by detective constable William Camphin, who arrested him yesterday evening in Hunter-street, on a charge of being concerned with another man in forging and uttering a cheque for £1500, on the National Bank of Australia, Melbourne. Prisoner said, "Well, you've got a good charge against me at last." Camphin asked him how long it was since he was in Melbourne. He said he had not been there for seven months; that he had been working at a place called Sticklits. When he was searched there were found upon him a £10-note of the Bank of New South Wales, a £10-note of the Commercial Bank, Sydney; a £5 note of the same bank, a half sovereign, and 10s. in silver, a pocket book, with tablet, a silver watch (No. 38507, maker Stamford, London), and a magnifying glass. A telegram was produced from C. H. Nicholson, superintendent of police, Melbourne, to the secretary of police, Sydney, notifying that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Jack Little for the above offence. Camphin further deposed that he knew the prisoner as Jack Little for a number of years. He prayed for a remand to enable the authorities here to communicate with the authorities in Melbourne. The cheque he was implicated in forging was drawn in the name of Landale and Co. Prisoner was remanded till this day week.

Two persons were fined 10s. each, and one 20s., for drunkenness in the streets; and one was fined 20s. for riotous behaviour.

Mary Collis, for using abusive words likely to provoke a breach of the peace towards Sarah Harrington, was fined 10s., with costs.

Donnelly v. King was a proceeding by plaintiff to recover wages to the amount of £1, for services as a sailmaker. The Bench ordered payment of 10s.

DISEASE IN GRAPE VINES.

THE following is the Report from Mr. Charles Moore, of the Botanical Gardens, on the "Oidium Tuckeri," laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly.

The Director, Botanic Gardens, to the Under Secretary for Lands.

Botanic Gardens, 12th December, 1868.

Sir,—Having now acquired every possible information relative to the mildew which has this season so very seriously attacked the vines in many parts of the colony, I do myself the honour to furnish the following report on the subject, for the information of the Government.

The mildew in question is, I regret to say, after the most careful examination which I have been able to give to it, that form of disease called *Oidium Tuckeri*, which, according to Professor Berkeley, is an immature state of the genus *Erysiphe*. This fungus was first observed in England about the year 1845, upon vines cultivated under glass, and proved most destructive, until a Mr. Tucker, a gardener near Margate, prevented its ravages by the application of sulphur, which previously had been applied with great success for the cure of mildew on peaches, &c. This simple remedy having proved very efficacious, Professor Berkeley named the fungus after the discoverer. The disease, some time after this, attacked the vines in the gardens at Versailles, near Paris, and rapidly made its way through Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland, and the Rhine, where its effects were much slighter than elsewhere, due, no doubt, to the absence of great heat, and the dry situation of the vineyards. It afterwards extended to Algeria, Syria, Cape of Good Hope, and other countries. In Madeira, where it is said nothing was done to stop its progress, it destroyed vast numbers of the vineyards, and nearly put an end to the production of the celebrated Madeira wine. The disease is still very prevalent in many parts of the south of Europe, particularly in the sherry-producing districts of Spain (as I noticed last year), but in other places where it had been very general it is gradually disappearing. In Portugal, it appears by late accounts, the extensive vineyards in the Upper Douro this year are entirely free from it, and this for the first time since 1851. Although it has only now been clearly determined that the disease affecting the vines in the colony is the same as that which caused such havoc in Europe, yet there is no doubt it has existed in a slight form in some vineyards on the Eastern coast, for nearly three years past. So far as I can learn, Mr. Coxen, of Queensland, was the first to notice this pest in Australia. In the summer of 1866, that gentleman forwarded to me, through Dr. Bennett, specimens of some leaves from his vineyard, which were attacked by an unknown fungoid disease. As the fungus on these leaves was new to me, I took the specimens with me to Europe, but unfortunately, on the passage thither, the leaves had become so dried and brittle that the fungus on them was scarcely apparent, and no distinct opinion could be pronounced concerning it. It is now known, however, that this was the first indication of Oidium in this quarter of the globe. In March last, I was requested to examine the vineyard of a Mr. Tourle, near Waratah, Hunter River, and in my report to the Government on that occasion I stated that the vines

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which I had examined were affected by a form of Oidium, and advised that they should be carefully watched during this season, so as to check the disease, should it again appear. This precaution, however, has not had the desired effect, as, with the approval of Mr. Secretary Forster, at the request of Mr. John Wyndham, of Dalwood, I, in company with that gentleman, lately examined Mr. Tourle's and other Waratah vineyards, as well as that of Mr. Scobie, near Maitland, in all of which the disease prevailed to an alarming extent. Since that time, I have had specimens of vines affected with the disease sent me from many other quarters. It is now known to have attacked the vines on the Clarence, to be very general on those about Sydney, Gladesville, Ryde, Parramatta, Prospect, Nepean Towers, and in Illawarra, where it appeared last season, in the garden of Mr. Kirtain, of Keira Vale, whose vines are now almost destroyed by it. I have consulted every available authority relative to this matter, and the following extracts supply the best information which I have been able to discover on the subject. In a paper by J. H. Léveillé, D.M., translated from the French by the Rev. Professor Berkeley, it is said, that

"The plants on which the mould *Oidium Tuckeri* is developed present the same appearance as others, except that the shoots of the year, the leaves, bunches, berries, and stamens, in a word all the diseased parts, are covered with a very thin, white, pulverulent down, which is visible at some distance, and which diffuses a very perceptible mouldy smell. It forms on the leaves white circumscribed spots, which resemble those of *Erysiphe*. This down, when examined under the microscope, is formed of slender, branched, articulated threads, which creep over the surface of the leaves. From different points of this primitive mycelium spring little, erect, straight stems, which are transparent, simple, and articulated, and which bear at their extremity three, four, or five oval or elliptic simple hyaline spores, joined end to end like the beads of a necklace, and filled with extremely fine granules. These granules, when forced out by compression between two plates of glass, are spherical, transparent, and endowed with molecular motion.

"M. Decaisne and myself have made vain efforts to discover, under the epidermis, the least trace of mycelium upon the grapes, the vine leaves, and on the branches, when beginning to be diseased. We have satisfied ourselves that all the phases of the vegetation of the Oidium take place on the surface. The tissues are first affected, and when a white spot begins to appear, however minute it may be, the mould is developed. If the finger is simply passed over it, it disappears; and if we examine the spot with a lens, we see at the point which it occupied, and around it, where no malady was suspected, extremely minute black or brown specks, upon which the mould is successively developed. The parenchym which corresponds with these specks is equally brown, and less filled with juice than that which surrounds it. If at this time it were covered with or traversed by mycelium, one ought to find it; but this is not the case.

"At a later period the epidermis is frayed, the parenchym dries up, and, after having lived some time, the fungus disappears.

"When the stalk is diseased through its whole extent, the grapes entirely perish; when the malady attacks the berries in the first stage of their development, they dry up or fall; if, on the contrary, they have acquired a certain size, they are able to resist it; some crack, split, and expose their seeds; others are deformed and arrive at maturity, but they never acquire the size which they would have done had they not been diseased.

"Like fruits which have been punctured by insects, they appear to me to ripen before other grapes; but they are rather fleshy than succulent, and they are almost destitute of flavour.

"M. Duchartre, Professor of the Agronomic Institute of Versailles, in a report addressed to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, on the means of combating the effects of the fungus which attacks the vines, said:—'I am to-day happy in being able to announce to you that the treatment to which the diseased vines have been submitted has given excellent results, and that henceforth we may flatter ourselves with being able to combat it with success whenever it may appear.'

"The remedy employed by Duchartre consists in dashing over the diseased vines, by help of a garden syringe pierced with rather large holes, water in which flowers of sulphur are held in suspension. This simple, inexpensive means, by common consent, has been most successful. The employment of sulphur in this form had already been recommended by Mr. Kyle, an English agriculturist, who had discovered its properties. These advantages cannot be called in question.

"If we wish to prevent, not the ravages but the development of this fungus, we must not allow ourselves to be taken by surprise, but commence from the beginning at the moment of flowering, on the first symptoms of the disease, and not when it is generally dispersed, for then it has produced its effects, and it is difficult to appreciate the advantage of the means we have employed."

Referring to these views of Léveillé, the Rev. Professor Berkeley makes the following observations:—

"It is curious that, with respect to the vine disease, the majority are in favour of the fungal theory; and my friend Dr. Léveillé is almost alone on the other side. It is not to be denied that his arguments are extremely plausible, and that there is much in his observations that is worth attentive consideration, but I cannot always admit his data. It may be true that neither he nor M. Decaisne, of whom no botanist will speak without the greatest respect and self-distrust, have been able to detect mycelium within any part of the plant; but it is no less true that myself and Mr. G. Hoffman have seen it most distinctly, and that the figure given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, in November, 1847, was drawn from specimens lying on the field of the microscope, in which the growth through the stomata was as evident as that of *Botrytis infestans* through the stomata of the potato.

"I do not for a moment doubt the correctness of a single observation of Dr. Léveillé, so far as it goes; but the circumstances under which disease of all kinds is propagated are so extremely variable that it is impossible to come to any conclusions, from the simple fact of certain individuals escaping where others are attacked; and it is very easy to conceive that where the attack proceeded from within the tissues, as in this case, if I am correct in my observations, the injury would be greater than where the fungus was propagated secondarily on external surfaces from fallen spores.

"It is very possible that, while superficial, it may do no further harm than clogging up the superficial pores, and hindering the due access of light and air, and that it is only directly destructive where it enters the tissue through the stomata; but this, of course, is mere conjecture.

"As sulphur is the well-ascertained cure of the fungus to which peach mildew is due, it is only natural to conclude that the cause is somewhat similar in grape mildew, where the effect is equally beneficial.

"Salt was not found efficacious in England; and where sulphur is used, except in the form of vapour, it must be used in substance, as it is insoluble in water.

"How it acts upon the mould is not known, but doubtless some decomposition takes place, and, where used in combination with lime, the sulphate of lime may act as a stimulant to the vegetative powers. Possibly a combination of quick-lime and Glauber salts, as recommended with such great benefit in the case of Bunt, might be an improvement on the methods hitherto practised."

The next extracts are taken from a paper on grape mildew by Professor Von Mohl, a distinguished German botanist, whose views to the cause and effect of the Oidium are in unison with those of Dr. Léveillé. Professor Von Mohl remarks:—

"With respect to Oidium Tuckeri, the difficult question arises whether the fungus is the cause or consequence of the disease. Were the fungus an entophyte—did it arise from a visible demonstrable alteration of the contents of the cells—did it break out from within the plant to its external surface—the latter position might be considered as proved. The contrary, however, of all these things is the case. Not the slightest trace can be discovered of any disease of the vine anterior to the appearance of the fungus, which creeps over the cuticle of the plant, does not protude into its tissues, and much less arises within previous to bursting forth into the free air.

"These circumstances make it probable that the fungus first affects the plant on which it grows by decomposing the juices of the superficial cells, and impeding their growth, in the same way in which *Achlya prolifera* injures aquatic animals on which it grows, and as *Merulius destructor* produces decay in dead wood.

"Many experiments also seem to prove that the course of the disease is to be found in the fungus, according to which, the further diffusion of the evil is greatly repressed by the removal of the first affected shoots.

"The indisputably contagious character of the disease is also explained only by the fact that fungus causes the malady, for it is easily imagined how the slightest breeze may carry the innumerable quantity of spores it produces.

"The appearance which the diseased vines present is as follows:—The spots on the green bark of this year's shoots, on which the fungus has begun to vegetate, are discernible by a faint cloud in their green tint, before the fungus itself is visible to the naked eye. The fungus consists at this time of minute, extremely delicate threads, visible only through a good lens, resembling those of a spider, which creep on the cuticle, forming an irregular web. The bark has assumed, in the spots which are attacked, a somewhat deeper tint; those spots soon increase in diameter as the disease spreads, become confluent, and change, in consequence of the death of the superficial cells into a chocolate brown. Microscopic observations show that the depravations of the juices which produce this change of colour, and the death of the diseased cells, is confined to the most superficial strata, while those which lie deeper, as well as the wood, remain perfectly sound. Under these circumstances, the malady, as far as it attacks the branches, seems a very unimportant evil, and there is no danger of the death of the vines which are attacked, inasmuch as the internal coats of the bark must, in the natural course of things, be dried up in the ensuing autumn and winter, and thrown off during the next year. The fungus exercises a still smaller influence on the leaves than on the branches; at least I could not remark, even in those vines which were thickly covered with the fungus to the very tips of the shoots, that vegetation of the leaves was really affected.

"As regards the fruit, the case is far otherwise. Here also only the extreme layer of cells at first suffers under the attack, while the inner parts of the fruit—as far, at least, as may be concluded from microscopic observation—remain perfect. The appearances which the affected berries exhibit differ much according to the time which has elapsed since they were infested, the greater or less vigour of the fungus, &c. When the fruit is sharply attacked, and at a time when it has arrived at about half its growth, or when it is scarcely so large, since the outer diseased skin cannot keep up with the expansion of the juicy parenchym, it splits longitudinally into many lobes, so that the seeds, which are more or less perfectly developed, are exposed, as in the ruptured capsule of an *Euonymus*. These fissured berries seem, under all circumstances, incapable of further development; they remain small, although they hang on the vine till late in autumn, and seem at last to dry up or rot; at least, I saw in none any symptoms of becoming ripe. On the contrary, if the fruit is attacked towards autumn, when already it is much advanced in its development, the influence of the fungus is too weak to prevent the production of ripe, perfect, normal fruit, even when the stalks of the berries are thickly overrun with its threads. Between these two extreme cases, a number of intermediate conditions naturally occur, in which the berries do not crack, but are arrested in their growth, and never ripen or become profitable. It is a natural question,—what will be the condition of the disease in future; is it transitory, brought on and favoured only by accidental and temporary circumstances; or, is it a durable evil; and what remedy, in this case, can be administered for the warding off, or diminution of the malady? We are treading here on dangerous ground, for it is notorious how little, for the most part in epidemic diseases, science is in a condition to answer such questions; and the potato murrain affords a lamentable instance amongst vegetable epidemics, how little the numerous solutions of the difficulty—and these frequently given with no less confidence than imperfect knowledge—serve for the removal of the evil.

"The question as to the future condition of the malady—whether it will extend step by step to the districts which at present are uninfected—is, from the very nature of the case, perfectly incapable of answer. The prospects afforded by its previous history are by no means comfortable. We have to contend with an enemy against which, as regards its diffusion, we are perfectly powerless, since every breeze may bring thousands of its microscopic germs from an infected district to one which is at present untainted. Nor less is any notion of the destruction of the fungus on the diseased vines, by washing, fumigation, &c., in places where vines are extensively cultivated, completely out of the question.

"Under these circumstances, there remains only the by no means powerful consolation that, as in analogous diseases produced by other fungi, even though it may not entirely vanish, it may be expected to be at all widely extended, and consequently decidedly injurious, only in certain years."

From Chambers' Encyclopædia, vol. x. Supplement, in which there is a microscopic representation of the fungus, which has been copied, and is now being lithographed, by direction of P. F. Adams, Esq., Surveyor-General:—

"Oidium Tuckeri makes its appearance at first in the form of a mycelium of webby, creeping, branching filaments, which send out upright or decumbent jointed stems. The bead-like joints at the stems become successively filled with spores, which are finally discharged in little clouds for the multiplication of the species. The disease is first perceived in the leaves, which become whitish, in consequence of a mycelium spreading over the upper surface of the leaf. The leaves sometimes curl up, or they become black at the centre, the blackness extending towards the circumference, and finally they drop off. The plant, through loss of its leaves, now becomes more unhealthy, the shoots are attacked by the disease, the stalks of the bunches of grapes, and the grapes themselves. The parasite penetrates into the young wood, the shoots are covered with spots and blotches of a reddish brown, or even black colour, and look as if a red-hot iron had been applied to them. Sometimes they secrete a clammy, inodorous fluid, all over their surface; and in many cases they wither from the top down half their length. The affected grapes very often first exhibit the disease in a single whitish spot on a single grape on a bunch, which enlarges by radiating irregularly. If in a bunch there is one abortive grape, it often shows signs of the disease whilst the rest remain free. The creeping branches of the mycelium are fixed upon the skin of the grape by rootlets, which do not penetrate into the juicy pulp. The mycelium sends up vertical fertile branches, of nearly equal height, densely aggregated, and forming a velvet-like mass. The extremities of these become beaded, and at last the uppermost cell or bead increases in volume, becomes detached, and is carried off by some slight breath of air, to multiply the species by the dispersion of its spores. The other bead-like cells follow in succession.

"Various means have been resorted to for the prevention and cure of the grape disease. The application of pulverised sulphur has been found useful, the fungus withering and drying up when brought into contact with a minute particle of sulphur. The application of sulphur must be frequent, as portions of the mycelium and some of the spores always escape. The use of sulphur has been the chief means of checking the spread of Oidium in French and other European vineyards; it is now general in the south of France and in Italy; and, in consequence of its national importance, the duty on sulphur has been reduced by the French Government. Hydrosulphide of lime has also been applied to vines with very beneficial effect. It is prepared by thoroughly mixing sixty-eight ounces of flowers of sulphur with the same quantity of slaked lime, adding three or four quarts of water, boiling for about ten minutes, allowing it to settle, and decanting the clear liquor. When it is to be used, one quart is mixed with 100 quarts of water, and it is poured over the vines."

These extracts from such eminent authorities, will suffice to show the nature and character of the Oidium disease in Europe; and, so far as my information and observations have extended, these descriptions agree in every respect with the form which the disease has assumed here. To the superficial observer this may be readily known by the parts subject to be attacked, the young ward-leaves and fruit showing a light grey, pulverulent or mealy appearance, which becomes in time floccose or cottony. In either condition it is easily rubbed off. The effect is, the outer tissue becomes decomposed, and the respiratory organs destroyed; the young wood appears as if it had been eaten by a grub; the leaves dry, curl up, and fall off; and the fruit ceases to enlarge, shrivels, and hardens, or splits, and is rendered useless for any purpose. It does not follow, however, that these bad effects are general. In some cases the disease may attack vines without destroying either the leaves or the fruit. I observed vineyards in Spain with the fungus very noticeable upon the plants, yet from which the ripe fruit was being gathered. The remedies mentioned by the authorities quoted are all that can be relied on. The sulphur, when in a dry state, should be used by means of a bellows made for the purpose; but when employed in any condition in a fluid state, a common garden syringe is the only instrument necessary. I have a very strong impression that any application of sulphur, if adopted in time and properly used—not once, but frequently if necessary—will both save the plants from present further injury and prevent them from being again attacked.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES MOORE.

FLEMINGTON NEW YEAR'S DAY RACES.

(From the Melbourne Argus.)

THE bell rang for the first race of the day immediately after the arrival of the Vice-regal party, and a field of six answered the summons. Those most fancied were Dolo, Potatoes, and Little King. The condition of the majority of the horses that weighed out was not particularly good, if we except Elis, who stripped the picture of health, and, from the excellence of his outward form, many prophesied a successful result. Two of the favourites, Dolo and Potatoes, lost whatever chance they may have possessed by falling—the former when his winning seemed almost a certainty. The above *contretemps* left the contest to Prince Alfred and Elis, the former winning easily by three lengths. The victory, of course, was an unexpected one, and the ring men were in ecstacies at so successful an opening. Fortune, however, did not favour the layers in the succeeding event, the Flemington Stakes, for Charon, upon whom odds were laid by his admirers, won a fine race after an exciting struggle with Gondolier. As a whole, the youngsters were not a bad lot; but Charon appeared a very Triton among the minnows when Morrison mounted him in the paddock. He is an extremely handsome and powerful colt, with four white feet, a kind, bloodlike head, excellent shoulders, very fine arms and thighs, hocks splendidly let down, and back of extraordinary strength. His fore legs were slightly disfigured by a couple of splints, both of which, however, have been successfully treated by his trainer. His commanding style soon attracted the attention of the *cognoscenti*, who unanimously pronounced him the finest two-year-old ever seen on the course, and one likely to do credit to his well-bred sire, Ferryman, whose stock are of great promise. Another of this horse's progeny was the handsome and well-shaped little colt, Derby, whose dam, Chrysolite, had evidently transmitted much of her own quality to her son. The dark Gondolier did not strike the eye very favourably, in consequence of his small size; but there was a wear-and-tear appearance about him which betokened a thorough game one; and as his condition was of the best, there were not a few who regarded his chance with favour, from the fact of Mr. Fisher starting his colt a trifle stout. The Sydney-bred Cœur-de-Lion, although a fine specimen of the thoroughbred horse, was entirely friendless; but we shall be much mistaken if this colt does not see a better day, as he comes from a strain of blood which improves with age. Gallant was in very fair form, but he is hardly the class of horse, we think, to cope successfully with such "clinkers" as Charon and Gondolier. The race needs but little description, as the favourite jumped away in front, and was never headed, the only formidable opponent amongst his competitors being Gondolier, who struggled on with great gameness to the finish, and was only defeated by a neck, a result mainly attributable to the fine riding of Morrison, who materially assisted his horse when the real struggle commenced. Derby looked very formidable as they swept into the straight, but opposite the carriage-paddock he either overreached himself or crossed his legs, broke his back, and fell powerless to the ground, and we are sorry to say that Mr. Lang, who was riding the colt, was seriously injured by the fall, the cap of his knee being broken, while the back portion of his body also suffered severely from the concussion. He was quickly removed from the course to his own house, where he received medical aid. From the latest accounts we learn that he is in a very weak state. What might be considered the principal race of the day came next upon the list, and a notice appearing upon the board to the effect that Mr. Wilson declared to win with My Dream caused the flying daughter of old Fisherman to become a warmer favourite than ever, and even money was laid on her against the field. The favourite looked a very different animal to what she did at the spring meeting, and created a far more favourable impression than was anticipated, owing to a rumour having gained currency that she was altogether too light. Mr. Tait's colt, The Earl, walked unmistakably stiff behind when he left his box, and as he galloped very "feelingly" in his preliminary, the success of the dangerous yellow jacket was regarded as a matter of doubt. A great deal of curiosity was exhibited to take stock of the grey colt, Antelope, and we can safely aver that no finer candidate ever stripped for Derby honours. He is a remarkably nice colt, with excellent points all over, and had it not been for a slight stoppage in his work, caused by a cold, it is more than probable that Mr. Moffatt's filly would not have achieved such an easy victory as she did. Gasworks, a strapping representative of the Fisherman family, also came in for a large share of attention, and looked remarkably well, notwithstanding that the dull colour of her coat detracted somewhat from her appearance. She is a much more powerfully-shaped filly than her stable companion, and her style of galloping, although not so taking, perhaps, as that of My Dream, is sufficiently good to convince us that she is not only a flyer, but a stayer also. Ragpicker looked none the worse for her spell since the spring; but it was evident from the disinclination of her owner to invest upon her, that she was not prime enough for the task before her. Koo-wee-rup and Prætor were clearly out of their element amongst the cracks, but the latter may yet see a better day as he advances in age. Melancholy Jaques and Werribee were in very fair condition, but they likewise were in company much above their station. The Amator colt went very slow as he cantered pass the stand, and the contrast between his stilty style of going and the grand manner in which My Dream extended herself was something wonderful to witness. Directly after starting, My Dream, who got off badly, rushed through her horses as if they were standing, assumed the lead at the turn, maintained it to the finish, and won in a common canter in first-class time. A more hollow affair it has never been our lot to witness, and as there was no mistake in the time, it is quite certain Mr. Moffatt possesses an animal of no ordinary pretensions. The success of a Victorian horse was hailed with delight by the crowds on the hill and flat, both horse and rider coming in for a great ovation as they returned to scale. The detractors of the Fisherman stock were rather surprised at the very easy victory of his speedy daughter, and expressed far greater astonishment when Gasworks flew past the post in the Midsummer Handicap. No matter whatever adverse opinions may exist as to the quality of the Fisherman stock, it is beyond scepticism that the only animals able to strike the flag of the New South Wales men are those who owe their existence to the old Heron horse; and though some of his stock cut up badly at the late Spring Meeting, the doings of Charon, Gondolier, My Dream, and Gasworks, will go a great way to establish the reputation of the celebrated hero as a first-class sire. The Midsummer Handicap was shorn of some of its brilliancy through the absence of Warwick, whose defection from the ranks caused a rush to be made upon Gasworks, the latter's performance in the Derby being considered good enough to entitle her to the premier possession in the betting market. The scratching of Warwick was commented upon in no very favourable terms by a certain few; but we think it but due to Mr. Tait to state, that the starting of the horse would have caused an utter breakdown. It appears that he went slightly lame in one of his legs after a gallop with The Earl, but as the injured member soon fined down, Mr. Tait entertained hopes of bringing his horse to the post, in order that those who had backed him might have run for their money. A can er on the morning of the race, however, satisfied him that Warwick's starting was out of the question, as the leg again filled to an immense size, and he immediately scratched him. Shenandoah, notwithstanding the fact of her having "a leg," was supported by the followers of the gold and grey; and Phosphorus was not without friends, while old Woodman was backed spiritedly by people who "thought they knew something," but the manner in which the former owner and breeder of Gasworks supported the half sister to Fireworks, was strongly indicative of a "moral certainty," and others following suit, she was backed for pounds, shillings, and pence, until she reached an extremely short price, 2 to 1 being the highest offer against her just previous to the start. The result of the race clearly demonstrated that it was "Fisherman's day out," for his daughter came directly she was called upon, and won a fast run race in splendid style by three lengths. At an interval of about half-an-hour another of the great events was set down for decision, and the preparation of The Barb and Glencoe for the struggle was the signal for a rush to get a glimpse of the two cracks. Each had a large circle of admirers, and although the black wonder was not so full of muscle as he might have been had his owner been enabled to send him along as fast as he wished during his preparation, he was quite well enough to cause his backers to remain confident of victory. The chesnut, too, reflected the greatest credit on young Stanley, who has charge of the horses during Ashworth's absence; and the absurd notions prevalent that Mr. Tait's success is principally owing to a large share of luck, received a satisfactory rebutting answer in the appearance and condition of his horses, which ought to have satisfied the most prejudiced mind that his numerous victories are principally owing to good management. Fireworks, it was palpable, had not had time enough to undergo sufficient preparation to fit him for so trying an ordeal as a severe three-mile race; and though Strop exhibited symptoms of having undergone a most careful training, it was well known he was not possessed of calibre equal to the occasion, so that a victory for Mr. Tait was regarded as a certainty, and such it was, for the Barb and Glencoe had settled the other pair before two miles had been traversed, and coming on at their own pace, finished as they liked, the black slightly in advance of his stable companion. Well may The Barb be termed a "wonder," seeing that this is the third three-mile race he had won on three successive New Year's Days, the total amount of his winnings in stakes during his career nearly reaching £10,000. The Steeplechase was once more a "chapter of accidents," and, owing to the negligence of the authorities, resulted in a victory for Viking, whose success was the only fluke of the day. During the second round, it appears that the rails generally taken down in order to allow the horses to come into the straight were not removed, and Ballarat, Babbler, and Ingleside, not observing the mistake, went on inside, thereby allowing Callanan, on Viking, to jump into the course, and steal the race out of the fire. But for this there would have been a splendid contest between the three. The running of Ballarat, with 13 st. upon his back, stamps him as one of the best—if not the very best—of steeplechasers the colony has ever possessed. Babbler also distinguished himself, but Mr. Watson's horse was leading when the mistake was made, and it is our opinion that he would have landed the cerise jacket in front had he gone straight. Ingleside also looked dangerous up to this point, but none of the others had the ghost of a chance after Bacchus fell. The £60 Plate ended in an exciting struggle between Palladium and Salem Scudder, the mare defeating the favourite by a head. This brought an excellent days sport to a close. The following is an account of the day's racing:—

HURDLE RACE.

A handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns, with 100 sovereigns added. About three miles.

Mr. R. Orr's b h Prince Alfred, by Boiardo, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb (Wakefield)	1
C. H. Wedgewood's ch g Elis, aged, 9st 4lb (Liersch)	2
J. Brown's b g Standard Bearer, aged 9st 4lb (Aspinall)	3
J. N. Perkins ns b g Potatoes, aged, 1[illegible]st (Perkins)	fell
J. Brown's b g Dolo, aged, 10st 7lb (Dalrymple)	0
P. Glenister's b g Little King, aged, 9st 13lb (Mitchell)	0
A. Saqui's b g Faugh-a ballagh, aged, 10st 12lb	dr
C. Clarke's br m Kaled, aged, 9st 7lb	dr

Betting—5 to 2 against Potatoes; 3 to 1 each against Dolo and Little King; 6 to 1 against Prince Alfred.

Elis jumped away in front, followed by Little King and Prince Alfred, Potatoes last. Elis led round the turn, where Standard Bearer baulked, and Potatoes came down. Perkins was quickly in the saddle again, and in pursuit of the others, but again falling, lost all chance. Meanwhile Elis carried on the running at a strong pace, his immediate attendants being Dolo and Little King, Standard Bearer (who had got over the hurdle at which he baulked) also showing prominently at the turn into the straight. Elis maintained his lead past the stand the second time, Dolo on his quarter, Prince Alfred and Little King close up. This order was kept until reaching the back of the course, when Dolo made his effort with King Alfred, and the pair passed Elis, but Dolo coming down a buster at the hurdle opposite the Abattoirs, left the contest to Prince Alfred and Elis, the former winning easily by three lengths; Standard Bearer finishing third on sufferance, as Little King was pulled up. Time, 6 minutes, 15 seconds.

THE FLEMINGTON STAKES.

A sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns, h ft, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds. Colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. Three-quarters of a mile. The second horse to receive ten per cent. of the stake.

Mr. H. Fisher's b c Charon, by Ferryman (J. Morrison)	1
J. Wilson ns b g Gondolier (Duffy)	2
T. Henry's b c Gallant (Griffin)	3
W. Craig's b c Cœur de Lion (Carter)	0
W. R. Hemmond's b c Derby (Lang)	fell
W. Craig's b c Masaniello	dr
J. Gordon ns b c Brilliant	dr

Betting—2 to 1 on Charon, 4 to 1 against Derby.

The favourite was first away, Gondolier second, Gallant third, and Derby fourth, with Cœur de Lion in the rear. Charon led into the straight, where Derby came with a rush, but compounding almost immediately afterwards, the issue was left to Charon and Gondolier, the former winning after an exciting set-to all the way up the straight, by half a length; Gallant, twenty lengths behind, third. Derby fell and broke his back. Time, 1 minute 22 seconds.

THE VICTORIA DERBY.

A sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns, 5 ft, with 500 sovereigns added. For three-year-olds. Colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 7lb. One mile and a half.

Mr. J. Wilson ns b or br f My Dream, by Fisherman (Duffy)	1
R. J. Bowler's g g Antelope (Yeomans)	2
J. Wilson ns b f Gasworks (J. Wilson, junior)	3
W. Lyall's b g Koo Wee Rup (Wakefield)	0
L. L. Smith's b c Melancholy Jacques (Howard)	0
R. Chirnside's b c Werribee (Griffin)	0
F. H. Gell's b c Prætor (Walters)	0
H. Fisher's b f Ragpicker (carried 3½lb over) (A. Davis)	0
J. Tait's ch c The Earl (Stanley)	0

Betting—Even on My Dream, 4 to 1 against any other.

After a slight delay, caused by Koo Wee Rup bucking and throwing Wakefield, the flag dropped to a fair start, Melancholy and The Earl leading past the stand. My Dream rushed to the front before reaching the turn, and carrying on the running all the way won in a canter by half a dozen lengths, Antelope, who passed the others near the Abattoirs, second, and Gasworks third. Time, 2 minutes 48 seconds.

MIDSUMMER HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns, 5 ft, with 200 sovereigns added. For three-year-olds and upwards. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. J. Wilson ns b f Gasworks, by Fisherman, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb (J. Wilson, junior)	1
L. Campbell ns b h Phosphorus, 4 yrs, 6st 2lb (Mathieson)	2
J. Cleeland's b h Barwon, aged, 6st 13lb (Carroll)	3
W. Craig's b g Nimblefoot, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb (Sinclair)	0
J. Cleeland's gr m Shenandoah, aged, 7st 4lb (Walsh)	0
J. J. Miller's ch g Lord of the Valley (late Prince), 4 yrs, 6st 8lb (Harris)	0
L. L. Smith's b m Lady Manners Sutton, 5 yrs, 6st 5lb (T. Henderson)	0
M. Meehan's b g Woodman, aged, 6st 4lb (Master J. Kerr)	0
J. Bradley ns bl h Sir Hercules, 6yrs, 6st 3lb (Walters)	0
J. Holmes's b c Flying Dutchman, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb (W. Henderson)	0
M. Meehan's b g Monkey, aged, 5st 7lb	dr
J. Tait's ch c The Earl, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb	dr
J. Kerr's ch h Sheet Anchor, 4 yrs, 6st 2lb	dr
Maggee's b m The Nun, aged, 6st 2lb	dr
G. Lewis's br m First Flight, 5 yrs, 6st	dr
P. J. Keighran's b m Sylvia, 4yrs, 5st 10lb	dr
J. Tait's ch g Warwick, aged, 9st 12lb	dr
H. Fisher's Blondin, 5 yrs, 8st 4lb	dr
P. H. Gell's b c Prætor, 3 yrs, 7st	dr

Betting—2 to 1 against Gasworks, 5 to 2 against Woodman, 4 to 1 against Shenandoah.

A splendid start was effected; Barwon leading slightly for more than a mile, the lot (with the exception of Lord of the Valley and Sir Hercules) being in a bunch at the back of the course. Approaching the Abattoirs, Shenandoah, Woodman, and several others, hung out signals of distress; and Barwon, Phosphorus, and Gasworks singled themselves out from the crowd. Opposite the scraping shed, Gasworks was running third, Barwon and Phosphorus being in front of her; but upon fairly getting into the straight, the boy on Gasworks gave her her head, and shooting past the pair, she ran home an easy winner by three lengths. Phosphorus second, and Barwon third. Time, 3 minutes 14 seconds.

PORT PHILLIP STAKES.

A sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns, h ft, with 500 sovereigns added. For four-year-olds and upwards; four-year-olds, 9st; five years, 9st 9lb; six years and aged, 9st 13lb. Second horse to receive 50 sovereigns from the stake, and the third to save his stake. Three miles.

Mr. J. Tait's bl h The Barb, by Sir Hercules, 5 yrs, 9st 9lb (Stanley)	1
J. Tait's ch h Glencoe, 4 yrs, 9st (Taylor)	2
W. Field's b g Strop, aged, 9st 10lb (S. Haynes)	3
G. Mylne's b h Fireworks, 4 yrs, 9st (S. Waldock)	0
J. Tait's ch g Warwick, aged, 9st 10lb	dr

Betting 2 to 1 on The Barb.

Glencoe made play at a good pace, followed by Strop; Fireworks lying third, and The Barb fourth. They ran thus for more than a mile, when Fireworks ran up to Glencoe, and the pair passed the stand together, Strop third, The Barb still last. The latter, however, soon after put on the steam, and passed all but Glencoe, who led until reaching the straight, when the black was indulged with the lead, and the pair came on together, The Barb finishing half a length in front. Strop third, Fireworks last. Time, 5 minutes 46 seconds.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

A handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns, 5 ft, with 300 sovereigns added. About three miles.

Mr. A. L. Gordon's b g Viking, by Mariner, 6 yrs, 11st 12lb (Callanan)	1
G. Watson's b g Ballarat, aged, 13st (Johnson)	2
Major Baker's br g Babbler, aged, 11st 5lb (Mr. Gordon)	3

Betting 5 to 2 against Ingleside, 3 to 1 against Babbler and Ballarat, 5 to 1 against Viking. Baron led over the first fence, Grimalkin second, and Ballarat third, Bacchus and Babbler in good position. Fronting the scraping sheds Baron came down, and Bacchus soon took up the running, closely followed by Ingleside, the pair passing the stand together; Babbler third, and Ballarat fourth. Western made a determined resistance at this point, and refused repeatedly. Bacchus and Ingleside still maintained the leading position until opposite the Footscray-bridge, where Bacchus, who looked as dangerous as anything, fell, and Babbler went on second. Grimalkin was the next to kiss the earth, falling at the Abattoirs, at which point Ballarat began to improve his position, and he, with Ingleside and Babbler, apparently had the race between them until reaching the rails where the opening should have been. Here the three went off the course, and Viking taking advantage of the mistake, jumped into the course, and obtained an easy victory, Ballarat eventually finishing second, and Babbler third. Time, 7 minutes 33 seconds.

£60 PLATE.

For two-year-olds, a feather; three-year-olds, 7st 5lb; four-year-olds, 9st; five-year-olds, 9st 7lb; six years and aged, 9st 10lb. The winner to be sold for 100 sovereigns. Two miles.

Mr. S. Waldock's b m Palladium, by Premier, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb (Yeomans)	1
J. M. Perkins ns b g Salem Scudder, aged, 9st 7lb (Perkins)	2
C. H. Wedgewood's ch g Elis, aged, 9st 7lb (Liersch)	3

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

QUEENSLAND.

OUR files from Brisbane are to the 5th instant.

From a reference to the records of meteorological observations (says the *Courier*), we find that last Saturday was the hottest day during the last six years. Mr. E. MacDonnell, the Government Meteorological Observer, informs us that on Saturday forenoon the maximum sun's heat was 139 degrees; the maximum shade 108 degrees; and the amount of evaporation exactly half an inch. The next hottest days of which there is any record in the meteorological observer's books are, November 2, 1867, and January 5, 1868, when the maximum shade was 104·5 degrees and 104 degrees respectively.

We (*Dalby Herald*, January 2) learn that during a drunken quarrel at Jimbour woolshed, on Sunday last, a man named Charles Sealy sustained such very severe and brutal injuries that his life is despaired of. Sealy was drinking at Norris's along with other men employed about the washpool, when he and a man named Porter began to fight. Porter knocked Sealy down, and while the latter, who was too drunk to get quickly on his feet again, was prostrate, he treated him in a most barbarous manner, kicking and jumping upon him most mercilessly. Some of the other men then interfered, and finding that Sealy was seriously hurt, they assisted him to his hut close by. It was at first thought that Sealy would speedily recover, but as there were no signs of improvement, medical aid was sent for, and Dr. Howlin went out. An examination showed that Sealy was suffering from severe contusions on the head, face, and chest, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. Porter has been apprehended by the police, and was lodged in the lock-up last night.

The Queensland Government refuse now to take copper tokens at their various offices. This is a step (the *Courier* observes) which should have been taken long ago, but at the same time, our Government ought to follow the example set by the New South Wales Government, and introduce lawful copper coins of the realm in sufficient quantity to prevent that impediment to trade which will follow if the tokens now in circulation become inexchangeable.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

BY the arrival in Hobson's Bay of the Ellesmere and Ocean from Fiji, we (*Argus*) have dates to December 2. We have been favoured by the perusal of letters thence, and extract from them the following. A gentleman holding an important position in the islands thus writes:—"King Thakombau is now at Vanua Levu arranging a settlement of disputed points with the Bua kingdom. We at one time thought a general war would ensue from said disputes, but the danger is over; and I am under the impression his position will be more consolidated from the turn events have taken in that direction. We have fourteen vessels lying in harbour—three barques, two brigs, six schooners, and three ketches. Passengers still come and find places. Our crops promise well, and in all ways we appear progressing prosperously."

Another correspondent (a lady) writes:—"I like Fiji very much; and I feel so confident of its entire success that I do not wish to leave, as, from all I hear and see, I can foretell that there is much to be made here by energy and perseverance. At the same time, there is some roughing to be gone through by women, yet easily surmounted by young women accustomed to household work. I like the climate very much. Everyone here is looking forward to the company (Polynesia) coming—we do so want capital, energy, men of pluck and brains to work out the riches of this luxuriant land. I have been up the Rewa for one month. I have seen and walked over nearly every plantation on it, and been delighted to see the paddocks of corn, some ripe and gathered. No one on the Rewa but has enough of good food for himself and family off a few acres of land. The cows are rolling fat. Of course when sugar planting comes on fortunes are to be looked for, but even now men who only have small means, and families to rear, would do well here as far as food goes. Land is rising in price. The labour question is the only drawback. The only thing that damps the spirits of our young planters is the cost of labour and the want of machinery. Fowls and pigs are plentiful on the plantation. As far as the natives are concerned, there is no fear; they are now on the point of fighting with each other, but that will not interfere with the whites; this I am confident of. Accompanied by two young ladies and a young lad, and paddled by two natives, in a native canoe, I lately passed the town which a ship of the navy burnt down, and lunched with friends on their plantation, in the cotton house, as their building had been destroyed. I mention this to you, as, from letters received from Melbourne, I find my friends most anxious that I should return before I am cooked. The natives, I feel sure, will not turn against the whites."

From other sources we learn that the barque Anna, hence, had arrived, after a passage of twenty-seven days, and had landed her horses and asses in capital condition. The Anna would, probably, be employed in bringing labour from the Line and other groups. Two vessels already in that trade brought 330, and all had found employers. A barque from California, had been purchased by an American planter, and she also was going to the New Hebrides on the same errand; so that it was expected the demand for labour would, to some extent, be satisfied.

The export of cotton up to the 20th November, from the Rewa, had been 840 bales. This would be about one-fifth of the production of that article from Fiji.

A rumour was current at the islands that the Prussian Government had an eye to Fiji, and to checkmate this movement that a French officer was being sent from Tahiti to France, pointing out the importance of the group. This would hasten the negotiations now pending in England, in getting the British Government to accept the sovereignty; and thus settle a question which, if longer delayed, might lead to serious complications. That the British Government are alive to the growing importance of the South Sea Islands, we gather from the fact that H.M.S. Reindeer, Captain Nares, one of the West Coast squadron, has just taken possession of Caroline Island, an island to the north of Tahiti, from whence it is distant about 600 miles.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Times.)

EXACTLY at the moment when the Americans are discovering that their system of dealing with the Indians on their frontier has been radically wrong, we ourselves must be confirmed in a similar conclusion by the unexpected intelligence from New Zealand. It is really almost incredible that things should again have come to such a pass as is now described. Let us once more repeat, for it cannot be too clearly understood, that the European population of New Zealand amounted at the census of 1867 to 218,668 souls, of whom a large proportion were males. The colonists were increasing in numbers at the rate of about 25,000 a year. On the other hand, the aboriginal inhabitants were found by enumeration ten years ago to be under 56,000, and they have been constantly decreasing. In 1858 the male savages of fighting age were certainly not above 16,000 in number, and they are probably under 12,000 at present. Of these, too, it must be understood that a certain proportion are always friendly to us, and in active alliance for the time being, while others are neutral or passive, insomuch that no Maori force ever appears in the field above a few hundreds strong. Nevertheless, such being the conditions of the contest, we learn from the letter of our correspondent, yesterday published, that not only is a New Zealand war going on, but going on with decided advantage to the savages, a colonial force having just suffered so disastrous a defeat that unless our reputation be quickly retrieved it will "be difficult to foresee the termination of the struggle." Of course, it will be gathered from the foregoing remarks that these hostilities are conducted on a limited scale, but a list of five officers and fourteen men killed, and twenty-four wounded, would be thought no inconsiderable loss in a more important engagement.

It is impossible to overlook the coincidence of opinions as well as events in the United States and New Zealand. General Sherman has found the Red Indians exactly like their ancestors, only more dangerous from their partial civilisation. They are as pure savages as ever; but they have better arms, greater skill in using them, and a more effective acquaintance with military tactics. The General and some other officers have lately been sitting on a Commission in Chicago, and taking the whole subject of these Indian affairs into careful consideration. The result of their deliberation is, in short, that the "recognition" hitherto accorded to the tribes should cease; that all savages should be hereafter held to be individually responsible for their actions; and that summary and vigorous measures should be at once adopted on this understanding. From New Zealand we should expect to receive much the same information. There, the savages actually seem to outwit and defeat us at every turn. If we imprison them, they escape; if we transport them, they come back from exile in defiance: if we pursue them, they turn upon us; and if we attack them, we find them so advantageously posted that they hold their own against us, if not more. In the long run, no doubt, we should prevail, but it cannot be said that New Zealand wars have resulted uniformly in our favour, and they have certainly not had the effect of discouraging the enemy.

To a certain extent the advantages enjoyed by the savages, both in our own colonies and in America are inseparable from the nature of the case. They hang on the outskirts of civilised settlements, where the population is scattered, and where the inhabitants of any village or homestead may be easily outnumbered. They suffer little or nothing from the incidents of war, which to them is as natural a pursuit as any kind of industry. They can keep the field without much departure from their ordinary ways of living, and as their losses, however the campaign may end, are always incredibly small, they have little interest in the preservation of peace. But to these natural advantages others of no slight weight have been added of set purpose by those with whom they came in contact. Civilisation placed ourselves and the Americans under onerous obligations. We never allowed ourselves to deal with savages as they dealt with us, or as other savages would have dealt with them. In New Zealand and at the Cape we took these wars out of the hands of the settlers lest they should conduct them too ruthlessly, and committed the work to Imperial troops, exported for the purpose at enormous cost and peculiarly unfitted for the exigencies of such campaigning. Battalions of regular soldiers, stiffly equipped and pedantically drilled, were sent into the bush against light-armed and light-footed savages, and the barbarians themselves, when at length brought to reason, were treated with all the consideration due to civilised and independent communities. Indeed, their friends in this country used to represent them as in a "state of transition," and to claim for them accordingly the privileges of free savages and orderly citizens at one and the same time. As lawful subjects of the Queen, they had an indefeasible title to all the land of the colony which they called their own; as irresponsible barbarians, they were to be excused for raising civil war whenever they felt annoyed, and massacring the Queen's troops and subjects whenever they had an opportunity. In America they fared better still. At this very moment, unless special orders have been issued by the Government, General Sherman is not at liberty to consider his enemy as an enemy at all. Although the Indians are ravaging the frontier settlements in all directions, he cannot attack them unless he finds them actually engaged in a breach of the peace. A whole tribe of savages may march across his very front with their rifles and scalping knives, and yet claim to be regarded as peaceful citizens of a "domestic dependent nation." If he so much as touched them, there would be special "department" of State ready to call him to account. He must treat them exactly as a British policeman treats a known thief and probable garotter. If he "sees an assault committed," he may arrest the malefactor, but not otherwise. These conditions of fighting, which Sherman himself has explained, leave it hard work to confront perhaps 30,000 savages with 7000 American soldiers, and the General and his colleagues have at length asked not only for more troops, but more liberty of action. We must take a leaf out of the same book. Our system has hitherto protected the Maories at heavy cost to ourselves, and yet it has done them no good whatever. They have learnt just religion enough to devise a kind of Christian fetish, and just politics enough to elect a king of their own in the place of Queen Victoria. They are dying out, certainly; but though we advance and they decline they are a match for us, under the conditions permitted, to the very last. We suppose this new affair will soon be over, but the history of the last twenty years teaches us that the two races cannot survive together, and that we cannot afford to give these savages quite so much advantage as we have hitherto, in the confidence of our superiority, been pleased to allow them.

POLYNESIAN LABOUR.

THE following communication from Mr. H. Ross Lewn, appeared in the *Brisbane Courier* of the 5th instant, addressed to the Editor of that journal:—

"As so much has been said and written on the importation of South Sea Islanders to this colony, and my share in that work, I may, perhaps, beg the favour of space in your journal in explanation of my connection with the Islanders, and of the opinion held by them as to the treatment which they have met with. I wish to show you that, at all events, I am not chargeable with maltreatment of the men, and that, leaving on one side the question of the value to the labour market, of their being brought here, they themselves are generally satisfied. If experience of the habits and nature of a people should be of any value, I may, without presumption, claim to possess it of the South Sea Islanders. More than a quarter of a century since, and before such a thing as a newspaper was dreamed of in Moreton Bay, I was employed in the sandal wood trade in a vessel called the Strath Islay, commanded by Captain Simpson, a man well known and respected throughout the colonies. Up to the time I joined Captain Towns' plantation at Townsvale, in 1863, I continued in that trade with different employers, and during all that time preserved the good opinion of the Islanders. When about seven years ago the natives of the Island of Tanna had determined to murder the missionaries, I had sufficient influence with them to prevent their carrying out their determination, and I mention this not as self-praise, but as one evidence of the nature of the relations between myself and the people I am accused of trying to enslave.

"After joining Captain Towns I brought a number of the Islanders in the Don Juan, and placed them to work on the Townvale plantation, under my own superintendence. During the whole time they were there we never heard of a single complaint, and at the termination of the period for which they had agreed I returned them in the Uncle Tom to their several islands. On her return voyage that vessel brought a further supply for Townsvale, who stayed under my superintendence for three years, and with similar results. The men were contented and healthy, and no complaints were heard of.

"On leaving Captain Towns I chartered a vessel called the King Oscar, in which I made two voyages. On each occasion I brought natives for engagement here, and amongst them several who, on the occasions previously referred to, had worked at Townsvale. The King Oscar was visited on her arrival by the Immigration Agent at my own request, and I presume that he was satisfied with what he saw, as I heard nothing to the contrary. I venture to draw your attention to these two facts:—The first showing that the Islanders do not quite coincide with their self-constituted advocates in their horror of these engagements; the second, that I have always sought, rather than avoided, inquiry. I afterwards chartered the Martha Ellen, which vessel becoming leaky, I took up the Spunkie at Sandwich Island from Mr. Crossley, removing the men from the Martha Ellen into her. Three of them were engaged on their arrival here by a well-known merchant of Brisbane, and with one of these three he had, according to his own statement and that of the other two natives, a great deal of trouble, the man being lazy and discontented. By mutual consent the engagement was transferred, but before then I had been repeatedly applied to by the man to take him back. This I refused, the term of his agreement being for three years, unless his master's consent was obtained. As a natural consequence he has done what he could to excite dissatisfaction amongst his countrymen here, and in a few instances succeeded for a time.

"On my last voyage to the islands, I found three families who had arrived there from Melbourne with the view of purchasing land and settling on one of them. The representations made to them had not been borne out by facts, and the island to which they had been directed was not generally fertile, but very heavily timbered. They were seeking some better situation, or, failing to procure it, intended returning, a step which would have involved the loss of more than a thousand pounds to them. Hearing that I had acquired land on Tanna Island, and was cultivating it, they asked me to make them acquainted with the chief and other inhabitants. I warned them that the Tanna Islanders were the most determined and vindictive of the group, and that unless they were prepared to stand by any agreement entered into with them to the fullest extent, neither their property nor their lives would be safe. They persisted in taking the risk; and after several days' negotiation to secure the assent of all the chiefs and natives interested, they concluded a purchase, and are now settled there. I chartered the Daphne, in which they had arrived, from them, and have to take back with me supplies of the articles they require. They were of undoubted respectability, and one of them had relatives holding a very good position in Brisbane. When I return I may have more to say on this head.

"But I have alluded to the matter on the present occasion principally to show the exact state of the relations between myself and the Tanna Islanders. I have myself a property of some extent on that island, on which, in due time I hope to reside with my family. I wished to clear it, and grow cotton and sugar, of either of which the soil and climate are admirably calculated; but I found the capital required was, at the time, beyond the means in my possession. On my promise to reside there, the natives themselves cleared a considerable quantity of land, and have commenced to grow cotton for me to such an extent as to induce me to hope that the yield will next season bring me enough in the Queensland market to enable me to buy machinery for sugar. They have also built such houses as will be required for some time on the property. These facts are well known to all who know anything of the islands, and the results of the labour I speak of will, I trust, on my return, speak for themselves in corroboration. Had I been the wholesale and unprincipled kidnapper so unscrupulously represented by those who can know nothing of the circumstances, could such a state of things have existed? On the contrary, Sir, I should not have dared to land upon the island, much less make arrangements to live there, and invest all my savings in the cultivation and improvement of the property.

"And now one word as to the girl said to have been 'kidnapped.' The plain fact is, that according to their own customs, the girl is the wife of the man by whom she was brought. She was treated as such by all on board the Spunkie. No violence of any kind was used to compel her coming, and, on the contrary, I had some reluctance, from the extra trouble it caused, to have her on board. There are, I believe, two married couples of the Islanders now in Queensland, and one seems to have no intention of leaving. But, however this may be, the coming of the girl, concerning whom so much was said and written, was thoroughly voluntary on her part, and that of the natives whom she accompanied. It will be my duty, if possible, when Parliament meets, to get the papers connected with the inquiry as to her laid before the Assembly and printed. We shall then see how far the 'deputation' (from whom?) were justified in their statements.

"In the meantime, Sir, I return to the islands, taking with me a number of natives whose agreements have terminated. I know what kind of reception would await me there were one-half of the statements so confidently made, possessed of even a shadow of foundation. This I may be permitted to say—that I am quite willing to risk my life and property on the fidelity with which every engagement made with the islanders has been kept, so far as I am concerned. I cannot well risk more.

"And now I have one request to make. Will this Government, or any Government, send a properly qualified person, duly commissioned, to inquire—at the islands—and report upon what he sees there. If such an one were to go down, spend a little time in acquiring the principal dialect, and try to understand what the natives suppose they are to get by coming to Queensland, it would do more to satisfy the public than all the letters and leading articles that have been or are likely to be written. There would, perhaps, be less room for gratuitous philanthropy, but more for a little common sense. I shall be perfectly willing to aid in such a procedure, and I can promise whoever is sent that the reception he will meet with will depend far more upon himself than upon the supposed misdeeds of

"H. ROSS LEWN."

WHY DO THEY DIE?—The *Times* of the 21st instant records the death of a labouring man named Richard Parser, who, according to apparently sufficient evidence, had attained the age of 112 years. This patriarchal length of days, although rare, is not unprecedented even in comparatively modern times. Henry Jenkins is said to have lived for 169 years. He was born in the reign of Henry VII. When a boy he took a cartload of arrows to the English army at Flodden Field, and lived to relate the circumstance in the reign of Charles II. Thomas Parr, well known as "Old Parr," died at the age of 152, and enjoyed the posthumous distinction of being dissected by Harvey. Jean Claude Jacob, a serf from the Jura Mountains, appeared before the National Assembly of France in the time of the first Revolution when he was 120 years old. There is said to be an inscription in Camberwell Church perpetuating the memory of Agnes Skuner, who died at the age of 119, having been a widow for 92 years. In Hendon churchyard is the tombstone of an old woman, who died at 104. A tailor of Chertsey was introduced to William IV. on his 100th birthday, and survived the interview for four years. Many other examples of similar longevity might be mentioned. But though in a series of generations it is easy to find that a not inconsiderable number of persons have survived 100 years, yet, as compared with the mass of humanity, their number is almost infinitely small. Few travellers reach the end of that bridge which has a hundred arches; most fall victims to the dangers of the road. Few men live long enough to die of old age. They succumb to one or other of the diseases by which life is beset, but which are not the inevitable accompaniments of any period. With regard to the fortunate few who escape premature death from what may be considered accidental rather than necessary causes, we may wonder, not why they live so long, but why they die so soon. Indeed, we do not know, or know only very imperfectly, why they die at all. We scarcely know anything about the progressive changes that occur in the body which lead to its inevitable destruction after an existence of between one and two centuries. It is a matter of interest and importance that we should learn what are the definite and material changes which occur as the result simply of age. How are the nervous, muscular, and glandular structures altered? Are they degenerated into oil, or replaced by connective tissue? What is it stops the machine?—*Lancet*.

THE NUISANCE OF A CROWING COCK.—One Mr. Barlow, an elderly gentleman, applied to the magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court, London, to ask his worship's advice as to the stopping of the crowing of a neighbour's cock. Applicant stated that he belonged to the medical profession, and was greatly annoyed by the cock-crowing, and his rest much curtailed. The owner promised some time back that he would take the noisy bird away, but it was now as bad as ever.—Magistrate: You can bring an action against the party. There is nothing in the Police Act which touches such a point. I will assist you if I can. Let one of the warrant officers again tell the owner of the bird that if he does not in some way abate the nuisance, he will have an action brought against him. The applicant, who created some amusement in the Court, then formally thanked the magistrate and withdrew.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 5th instant. Passengers—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, and family (2), Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Miss Manning, Mrs. and Miss Woodley, Messrs. W. Atkinson, Guthrie, Taylor, E. Royd, and 20 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain Tranent, from the Clyde River. Passengers—Mrs. Cowan and child, Miss Burton, Miss Bicknow, Messrs. Conley, Cooper, Clark, and Martin. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Canaan, ship, 840 tons, Captain Wilson, from the Downs 7th October. Passengers—Messrs. R. Yeend, Mackay, Peppercorne, Arundale, Dr. Syme, and 4 in the second cabin. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

Leslie, schooner, 108 tons, Captain Langford, from Adelaide 24th ultimo. Passenger—Mr. Griffiths. C. B. Bond, agent.

Salamander, ship, 900 tons, Captain J. Clarke, from Melbourne 31st ultimo. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 7.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.
Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.
Golden Age, for Shanghai.
Columba, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Colonial Empire, Lochiel, for London; Clarence (s.), for Brisbane; Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton; Landrost Braun, for Hongkong.

CLEARANCES.—JANUARY 7.

Landrost Braun, barque, 219 tons, Captain Van Harten, for Hongkong.

Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. Thompson, S. Clark, A. C. Bayley, John, Horne, Graham, and 13 in the steerage.

You Yangs (s.), 700 tons, Captain Clark, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss M'Kenzie, Miss C. M'Kenzie, Miss Bowman, Mrs. Puttmann, Miss Bousfield, Messrs. Higgison, Eimes, Twigie, Rev. Mr. Thorn, and 35 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY 7.

Thomas, from the Hawkesbury, with 8000 feet timber, 8 cases fruit, 6 cases eggs; Contest, from Lake Macquarie, with 35,000 shingles; Hirondelle, Comet, from Wollongong, with 153 tons coal, 98 kegs butter, 15 pigs, 4 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls, 15 bundles cabbage tree, 1 case leather, 3 hides, 1 bundle skins; Martha, Hercules, Native Lass, from Newcastle, with 470 tons coal; Star of the East, from Broken Bay, with 8000 feet timber, 30 bags maize, 2 coops fowls; Peterborough Lass, Dairy Maid, from Shellharbour, with 88 kegs butter, 70 pigs, 24 calves, 8 coops fowls, 7 cases eggs, 4 bundles skins, 3 hides, 25 bags seeds, 20 bags potatoes; William and Ann, from Gerringong, with 120 kegs butter, 26 pigs, 2 calves, 2 coops fowls, 4 bundles skins, 8 hides, 4 cases eggs; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 149 bales hay, 11 hides, 22 bags onions, 10 bags potatoes, 7 baskets prawns, 20 sheep, 57 bales wool, 12 hogsheads wine, 16 kegs tobacco, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JANUARY 7.

Emu, for Pittwater; Thomas, for the Hawkesbury; Comet, Contest, for Wollongong; Martha, Nancy, Native Lass, Notion, Coorong, Secret, for Newcastle; Britannia, for Port Stephens; Star of the East, for Broken Bay.

IMPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

Lady Young (s.), from Brisbane: 16 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 16 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 65 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 31 bales wool, 20 hides, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 34 oz. gold, Commercial Bank; 2 cases fruit, Herrod; 4 cases fruit, Hargraves; 3 cases fruit, Clark; 14 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 11 cases pines, H. Woodward; 6 cases fruit, P. James.

Canaan, from London: 50 tons pig iron, 1322 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 37 packages, A. Fowler; 29 packages, Parrot, Brothers; 50 cases, Macdonald, Smith, and Co.; 5 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 338 packages, J. B. Cattel and Co.; 1 package, H. Moore; 6 packages, C. T. Sandon; 5 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 4 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 2 cases, J. J. Moore; 50 tons pig iron, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 20 kegs powder, 108 packages, J. Keep; 1 package, A. D. Soares; 3 packages, E. Davis; 2 packages, C. Molony; 3 packages, T. Noseiter and Co.; 441 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 1 package, T. W. Mathewman; 8 packages, J. Jacobs; 1 case, Lordley and Co.; 5 packages, L. Moss; 350 cases, Brown and Co.; 6 packages, Hamburger, Brothers; 1 package, Drinkwater; 5 packages, W. M'Donald and Co.; 37 packages, H. Woolnough and Co.; 1000 bundles 2 packages, Flood and Co.; 4 packages, C. Bown; 1 case, J. Wainwright; 1 case, Harrison; 10 packages, H. Parkes and Co.; 100 pipe boxes, 69 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 5 packages, F. K. Oliver; 105 packages, E. Breffit and Co.; 81 packages, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 4 cases, B. Pedratta; 1 case, J. Benson; 5 packages, T. J. Bown; 64 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 8 packages, Callaghan and Son; 3 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 112 packages, Smith, Brothers; 162 packages, J. Macintosh; 91 packages, A. B. Armstrong and Co.; 47 packages, Broomfield and Co.; 4 packages, L. and E. Horders; 40 cases, Allan, Street, and Norton; 7 packages, L. Mandelson; 148 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 15 packages, Cohen, Brothers; 220 packages, Saddington and Sons; 1 package, W. H. Simpson; 3 packages, A. Cox; 1 package, Gilbert; 4 cases, J. Carr; 87 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 11 packages, Young, Lark, and Co.; 8 packages, W. H. Paling; 224 packages, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 27 packages, C. L. Brown and Co.; 22 packages, J. Isaacs; 3 packages, R. Binnie; 45 packages, Feldheim, Jacobs, and Co.; 323 casks powder, 3 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 9 packages, J. Gould; 1100 bags, 380 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 4 packages, S. and H. Solomons and Co.; 45 packages, L. Moss; 281 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 19 packages, G. Fish; 103 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 485 packages, Gas Company; 95 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 10 packages, E. and W. Paul; 1 case, Herring; 14 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 122 casks powder, 34 casks soda, 20 tons rock salt, W. Wolfen and Co.; 116 packages, Mason, Brothers; 1097 packages, Order.

Leslie, from Adelaide: 30 tons flour, Beilby and Scott; 30 tons flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 3856 bushels wheat, 9 tons bran, C. B. Bond.

EXPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

City of Adelaide (s.) for Melbourne: 52 packages tobacco, H. Solomon; 33 bags sulphur, Gilfillan and Co.; 23 casks coconut oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 10 bales bags, Brown and Sons; 20,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; 30 cases fruit, J. Brown; 20 bags oysters, 10 cases fruit, P. James; 57 cases fruit, 8 bags oysters, 1 package, J. Sainty; 27 cases fruit, 21 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 4 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 609 bags maize, W. Wright; 133 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 202 bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.; 236 bags maize, G. Rhodes; 1 coop fowls, Wright, Barber, and Co.; 25 cases oilstores, A. Lackerstein; 1 case, J. Vickery; 4 bars iron, J. Keep; 1 package, G. Fox and Co.; 1 case, A. M. P. Society; 1 case, Boyd; 26 cases fruit, Cullen and Jessup; 47 bales sugar cane, 1 case, A. S. N. Co.; 30 cases fruit, Leston; 200 bags maize, R. Campbell; 74 bags maize, Nipper and Sec; 44 bags onions, D. Brown.

Landrost Braun: 295 tons coal, J. Ward and Co.

Lochiel, for London: 13 bales cotton, 151 bales 3 pockets wool, T. and J. Skinner; 517 bales wool, T. Holt; 235 bales wool, 17 bales cotton, 41 casks tallow, R. Towns and Co.; 37 bales wool, 47 bags copper ore, Campbell and Sons; 56 bales wool, M. M. Campbell; 27 bales wool, J. F. Josephson; 141 bales wool, F. Elsworth; 5 bales wool, Clark and Hodson; 63 bales wool, H. Gordon; 86 bales wool, 20 cases colonial wine, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 54 bales wool, E. Rummerer; 281 bales wool, 60 bales cotton, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 66 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 11 bales leather, 300 bags bark, Saddington and Sons; 40 packages firearms, &c., War Office; 8800 horns, 11,600 bones, 100 casks tallow, R. Binnie; 25 casks tallow, 58 casks hide cuttings, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 163 casks coconut oil, Scott, Henderson, and Co. Recapitulation: 1650 bales 3 pockets wool, 90 bales cotton, 226 casks tallow, 11 bales leather, 300 bags bark, 10 cases wine, 40 cases firearms, &c., 8800 horns, 11,600 bones, 58 casks hide cuttings, 47 bags copper ore, 163 casks coconut oil.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 20 empty hogsheads, Hastings; 12 packages, Gosch; 132 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 1 case, Rev. Percy Smith; 309 bags maize, G. Rhodes; 200 bags maize, William Wright; 1 case oil, H. Taylor; 13 casks coconut oil, John Fraser; 1 case, Elliot Brothers; 26 bundles hoop iron, R. F. Stubbs; 47 cases fruit, R. Liston; 57 cases fruit, T. Small; 51 empty hogsheads, Mann; 1 package, Captain Lake; 3 pieces machinery, 40 bags charcoal, Colonial Sugar Company; 18,000 sovereigns, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank; 169 bags maize, R. Campbell; 1 case, A. Watt; 1 package, Smoire.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Lochiel, this day, at noon, if not underway.
FOR BRISBANE.—By the Clarence (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.
FOR GRAFTON.—By the Helen Macgregor (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.
FOR NINGPO.—By the Minnie, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR LONDON.—By the Nourmahal, on Saturday, at noon.
FOR HONGKONG.—By the Landrost Braun, on Saturday, at noon.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: January 7, Ellesmere, barque, 170 tons, Captain Lake, for Fiji; Mary Smith, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Watson, for Tahiti and Honolulu.

SKETCH MAP OF THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.—An excellent photolithographed map of the Auckland Islands (where, it will be remembered, the General Grant was wrecked), has been issued from the Government Printing Office. The map was originally published in Southland, New Zealand. The group appears to have been surveyed with much care, and the innumerable inlets on the eastern side, with the shoals, are well defined. The western side, where the General Grant was lost, presents a bold and rocky coast from South West Cape to North Cove. Attached to the map is the following note, signed by Mr. John P. Taylor, the superintendent of Southland:—"I have had prepared here and instructed the captain of the Amherst to leave at the different points, marked with figures on map Nos. 1, 2, 3, casks containing each the articles named in the subjoined list for the use of any persons who may unfortunately be cast away in future—No. 1, Head of Saddle Hill Inlet; No. 2, Musgrave's Hut (with notice on Musgrave's Peninsula where to find it); No. 3, Old Settlement (Enderby's), north of Laurie Cove. Articles stowed at each of the above places in casks:—Large sized pocket compass, with floating card (variation marked), and sailing directions for reaching New Zealand, matches, flint, steel, tinder, axe, knives, fishhooks and lines, warm clothing and blankets, hammer, saw, chisel, nails, gimlet, spade, a few tins of preserved meat and biscuits. A chart, viz., a tracing of the one now sent and a small map of New Zealand; a few watertight boots and stockings, needles and thread, camp oven, pannikins, and a little ordinary medicine. No. 4 Enderby's Island.—On this island have been turned out four goats (left by the Victoria), also sixteen pigs. There are here plenty of rabbits, and any quantity of seals, which can be easily captured without boats. Here also have been left two old axes, two ovens and a boiler. It would be well to make it known that mutton birds abound on all the islands. These birds form a staple article of food to the natives of Southern New Zealand, and to many of the settlers. The General Grant's crew were not aware of this, though they had passed twenty months on the islands, till told of it by the Amherst's men. The birds burrow like rabbits, or like the English sand marten, and their nests can be reached by the hand. Captain Gilroy is also instructed to leave casks with similar contents on Bounty Island, and at the Campbell Islands, and also to turn out there some pigs and goats, and, if I can get them in time, some wood hens and rabbits."

The Lady Young (s.) left Brisbane at noon on Tuesday, crossed the bar at 2 p.m., passed Point Lookout at 4.30 same day, Smoky Cape at noon on Wednesday, and arrived in Sydney at 3 p.m. on Thursday. Experienced strong northerly winds the first part of the passage, and strong southerly the remainder of the passage. Passed the City of Brisbane (s.), at 4.30 p.m. on the 6th; the barque City of Melbourne, off Kangaroo Point; and the Saxonia (s.), 10 miles N.E. of Cape Hawke.

The Kembla (s.) brings 40 bales wool, 80 bags oysters, 50 bags bark, 60 kegs butter, 60 pigs, and 4 bales leather.

The ship Salamander, Captain Clarke, put into this port yesterday, leaky, making as much as eight inches per hour. It appears that she left Melbourne on the 31st ultimo, bound for London, having on board 4000 bales wool, 80 casks tallow, and a few hides. At 10.25 p.m. Swan Island Light bore W. by N., distant twelve miles, and Goose Island, N.E., distant about three miles. The wind was fresh from S.W., and the vessel heading S.E. by E., when she suddenly struck something forward, and immediately afterwards struck aft. The lead was at once hove, but no bottom was found at eight fathoms. The pumps were then sounded, and the carpenter reported her making water. The vessel was kept on her course, but she still continued to increase her leak, and at last was making 3 inches per hour, and on the 3rd instant Captain Clarke decided on bearing up for Sydney, the wind being fair. The damage would appear to be on the port side, as she leaks less on that tack. The vessel has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co.

The steamers You Yangs, for Melbourne, and Balclutha, for Rockhampton, sailed yesterday afternoon with passengers and cargo.

The departure of the steamer Mataura, Captain Bird, for England, has, at the special request of passengers, been postponed until Thursday, the 14th instant.

The ship Canaan, from London, arrived in port yesterday morning after a good passage of 88 days from the Start Point. Captain Wilson reports that he sailed from the Downs on the 7th October, passed the Start on the 10th, and the Equator on the 10th November, in longitude 23° W. He reports fine N.E. trades, which held to latitude 10° N. The S.E. trades were picked up in latitude 3 N., and lost again in latitude 18 S. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 5th December; from thence carried westerly winds, running down her easting on a parallel of latitude 45° S. Crossed the meridian of Cape Leeuwin December 25th, and rounded Cape Pillars (V. D. Land) on the 1st instant. The Canaan is consigned to Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

The steamers Lord Ashley and Airedale were disposed of yesterday, by Messrs. Eldred and Spence, to Mr. Thomas Henderson, of Auckland, at prices withheld. We understand that they are intended to trade on the New Zealand coast.

The barque King Oscar, 248 tons, Captain Burgess, is loading flour and wheat at Adelaide for Sydney.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

January 7.—Platypus (s.s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

January 6.—Gazelle, brig, Williams, for Wellington, with 305 tons coal.
January 6.—Deva, brig, Simpson, for Omaru, with 321 tons coal.
January 6.—Prince Regent, barque, M'Burney, for Wellington, with 296 tons coal.
January 6.—You Yangs (s.), Clark, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 480 tons coal, 196 bags barley.
January 6.—Alexandra, barque, Edwards, for Mauritius, with 890 tons coal, 18 cases sugar cane.
January 6.—Bavmea, ship, Sawyer, for San Francisco, with 630 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 7.—Gleaner, Vibilia, Scotia, Louise and Miriam, Venture, Dart, Little Pet, Prompt, Jane, Clio, Spunkie, from Sydney.

SUNKEN REEF AT SEA.—On Saturday last, the Henry Miller, barque, commanded by Captain Dickson, returned to port. It was at once surmised that something was wrong with the vessel, as she had been gone since the 14th of last month. The surmise proved to be a correct one, the captain reporting that when in latitude 20.5 S., and longitude 158.2 E., his vessel struck on a sunken reef or shoal, on which she remained fast for about thirteen hours. In order to get the ship off Captain Dickson had to lighten the barque considerably by throwing overboard a portion of the cargo. When the vessel got into deep water again, it was found she had sprung a leak and was making ten inches per hour. Under these circumstances Captain Dickson deemed it prudent to return to Sydney or this port. The shoal was not visible above water, nor was it marked on the chart. Its extent is believed to be about two miles in length by about a cable's length in breadth. The Henry Miller was bound for Shanghai, with a cargo of 525 tons of coal on board. Mr. Weatherill, and another marine surveyor, yesterday, held a survey of the vessel, and recommended that the remainder of her cargo be discharged, a recommendation which will, doubtless, be complied with.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, December 7.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

January 4.—Alexandra, from Adelaide.

MARYBOROUGH.

ARRIVAL.

December 30.—Lucy and Adelaide, from Melbourne.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

January 3.—Clara, for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 1.—Tornado, from Liverpool; Lansdown, Maid of Judah, from London; Queen of the Seas, from Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

January 1.—Cleopatra, for Newcastle.

DUNEDIN.

ARRIVALS.

December 14.—Emulous, from Halifax.
December 17.—Cantero, from Newcastle.
December 20.—Otago, from Melbourne.
December 21.—Rifleman, from the Chatham Islands.

DEPARTURE.

December 21.—Omega, for Newcastle.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVALS.

November 24.—Catherine, and Eva Joshua, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

November 26.—Audax, and Hadleys, for Melbourne.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JANUARY 7.

4722 bags sugar, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.
7 cases perfumery, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
2 cases saddlery, 17 castings, 12 pinions, 8 wheels, H. Lucas
250 kegs nails, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
24 casks sulphur, 10 cases chlorodyne, Elliott, Brothers
46 cases cotton goods, 10 cases hollands, J. Kohn and Co.
20 casks cider, 5 barrels almonds, D. Cohen and Co.
1000 cases geneva, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
14 cases milk, H. S. Bird
38 trunks boots, 10 packages grindery, E. Vickery
3 cases hardware, K. Flood
3856 bushels wheat, 108 bags bran, C. B. Bond
17,860 slates, W. Cary
58 packages boots, M. A. Worms and Co.
16 cases galvanized iron, S. Owen and Co.
37 bales paperhanging, W. Renny
19 bags coffee, Allan, Street, and Norton
30 cases sauce, 55 cases 5 quarter-casks brandy, Burrows and Barnard
500 empty mats, Brown and Co.
7 cases blue, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
1 case combs, 1 case mirrors, W. Saber
12 packages drapery, Farmer, Painter, and Pope
2 packages drapery, H. Bull
100 cases vinegar, 12 casks lead, 6 cases perfumery, 50 cases bitters, Vennard and Stevens
100 cases brandy, A. Thompson and Co.
39 cases stationery, J. Sands
13 packages drugs, A. Watt and Co.
144 doors, 15 packages sashes, 426 pieces skirting, 150 pieces architraves, 10 bundles mouldings, 235 cases glass, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1 case plate, C. Cedrington
230 oz. 8 dwts 15 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Active, schooner, 180, Godfrey, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Adventurer, barque, 304, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents. For whaling voyage.
Anglo-Saxon, ship, 893, Davidson, off Neutral Bay, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For Shanghai.
Ann Duthie, ship, 1100, Birnie, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Artemisia, barque, 420, Allen, at Grafton Wharf, G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.
Ascalon, ship, 938, Scott, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Astrea, Dutch brig, 305, Koorders, at Cuthbert's Wharf, J. J. Wright, agent. For Hongkong.
Atrevida, 350, Bissett, barque, at Macnamara's Wharf, J. Ward and Co., agent. For Hongkong.
Black Dog, schooner, 130, Bennett, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Blue Jacket, ship, 207, Lasky, off Lamb's Wharf, Parbury, Brothers, agents. For Shanghai.
Bravo, American schooner, 207, Priest, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Caldbeck, ship, 761, Brown, at Campbell's Wharf, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents. For London.
Cap Sing Moon, barque, 466, Waterson, at Campbell's Wharf, Daniell, King, and Co., agents.
Captain Cook, schooner, 35, Brodie, in Darling Harbour, O'Doud and Co., agents. For Rockhampton.
Chevy Chase, ship, 676, West, at Moore's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents. For Valparaiso.
Coorong, barque, 400, Henry, below Fort Macquarie, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Colonial Empire, ship, 1305, Bruce, off Neutral Bay, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Colonist, schooner, 105, Geagh, at Commercial Wharf, Schweig and Co., agents. For New Caledonia.
Canaan, ship, 840, Wilson, in Neutral Bay, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.
Duke of Edinburgh, barque, 358, M'Gee, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent. For sale.
Dashing Wave, barque, 336, Vandervord, at Grafton Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Edith Smith, brig, 200, Gibson, at Lamb's Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Ellen, brig, 242, Brown, at Healy's Dock, Nicholls, Brothers, agents.
Eliza, French Protectorate schooner, 112, Sweet, in Darling Harbour, T. and J. Skinner, agents. For Tahiti.
Ellesmere, barque, 170, Lake, Patent Slip Wharf, Fraser and Co., agents. For Fiji and S. S. Islands.
Eucalyptus, barque, 174, Riddle, at Grafton Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For Brisbane.
Ethan Allen, American barque, 310, Snow, below Fort Macquarie, H. H. Hall, agent.
George Vuna, schooner, 60, Gegg, at Patent Slip Wharf, Welsh, agent. For S. S. Islands.
Glendower, ship, 1192, Brinsden, at Circular Wharf, Fraser and Co., agents. For London.
Hebe, brig, 160, Charlesworth, at Balmain Wharf, Peverley, agent.
Heversham, barque, 450, Sherlock, in Darling Harbour, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For sale, freight, or charter.
Humberstone, barque, 383, Robinson, in the Stream, Captain, agent. For charter.
Indus, barque, 400, Henton, at Cuthbert's Wharf. Captain, agent.
James Lister, ship, 950, Hunter, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
John Duthie, ship, 1031, Robertson, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Julia Ann, barque, 460, Baker, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents. Discharging.
John Knox, barque, 340, Jenkins, at Grafton Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For Port Cooper.
La Hogue, ship, 1360, Goddard, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Landrost Braun, North German barque, 219, Von Artem, in Neutral Bay, Captain, agent. For Hongkong.
Lass of Gawler, brig, 233, Dixon, at Alger's Wharf, H. H. Beauchamp, agent. Discharging.
Leon, French barque, 333, Riparmonti, at Circular Wharf, Curcier, Hawke, and Co., agents. For Adelaide.
Lochiel, ship, 900, Monckman, in the Cove, G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents. For London.
Lorelei, North German barque, 302, Ingermann, at Macnamara's Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For China.
Leslie, schooner, 108, Langford, in the Stream, C. B. Bond, agent.
Marion Renny, schooner, 56, Walton, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Mary Miller, barque, 272, Bell, off Macnamara's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Mary Smith, schooner, 99, Watson, at Circular Wharf, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents.
Meteor, barque, 270, Verney, off Healy's Dock, Chapman and Co., agents. For Hongkong.
Minnie, barque, 400, Hertel, in the Stream, Brown and Co., agents. For Ningpo.
Neiderland, Dutch barque, 515, Van Breen, at Campbell's Wharf, Bligh and Co., agents. Discharging.
Niccoya, ship, 592, Jones, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For Costa Rica.
Nourmahal, ship, 846, Fowler, at Circular Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For London.
Norman, barque, 254, Orfeur, at Alger's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Ocean, brig, 176, Lyons, at Macnamara's Wharf, F. G. Lender and Co., agents.
Octavia, ship, 800, Bristow, at Grafton Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Osprey, ship, 500, Andrew, in Neutral Bay, Caird, Paterson, and Co., agents. For Shanghai.
Parramatta, ship, 1521, Williams, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Planet, ship, 668, Coombs, in Neutral Bay, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents.
Queen of Nations, ship, 846, Donald, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. Discharging.
R. M. S. S. Bombay, 1200, Gaby, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.
R. M. S. S. Kaikoura, 1500, Darke, in Quarantine, P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Co., agents.
R. M. S. S. Mataura, 1700, Bird, off Moore's Wharf, P. N. Z., and A. R. M. Co., agents. For Southampton, via Wellington.
Scotsman, brig, 330, M'Farland, at Macnamara's Wharf, T. and J. Skinner, agents. For Navigator's Island.
Sobraon, ship, 2100, Elmslie, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Spec, brig, 254, Sivier, at Market Wharf, Captain, agent.
Stranger, schooner, 249, Renald, at Alger's Wharf, Captain, agent. Discharging.
Susan, North German barque, 308, Schamer, at Farrelly's Wharf, Captain, agent. Discharging.
Salamander, ship, off Fort Macquarie.
Velocity, brig, 147, Rae, in Darling Harbour, J. Ward and Co., agents.
Western Empire, ship, 1245, Rogers, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents.
William Duthie, ship, 968, Johnston, in the Cove, Young and Lark, agents. For London.
Winifred, ship, 1359, Pennington, in the Cove, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents. For London.
Yarrow, brig, 220, Finlayson, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Captain, agent. Discharging.
Zemindar, barque, 674, Achison, at Lamb's Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents. Discharging.
Zisha, brig, 220, Morris, at Walker's Wharf, H. Fisher and Son, agents. For Mauritius.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Dunbar Castle, 925, Swanson, October 21. Sailed.
Woolloomooloo, 627, Stewart, October 19. Sailed.
Lady Bowen, 750, Livingston, September 16. Sailed.
Samarang, 1176, King, October 20. Sailed.
Harkaway, 898, Cottier, October 25. Sailed.
Magellan, 614, Crosbie, October 15. Sailed.
Sir John Lawrence, 878, Fernie, October 31. Sailed.
Nineveh, 1176, Barnett.
Ben Lomond, 986, Cargill.
Lady Anne, November 1. Sailed.
Chas Sze, 556, Bowen.
Minnie Graham, 273, James.
Queen of the Colonies, 1346, Owen.
Yang-Tsze, 688, —.
James Aiken, 958, Welsh.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Compadre, 779, Downward, October 8. Sailed.
Cape Horn, 724, Bell.
Esmeralda, 730, Nunes.

FROM CLYDE.

Huntley Castle, 633, Stewart, October 26. Sailed.

FROM MANILA.

Ægidia et Pauline.
Australia.
Crusader, Bartlet.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Samarang.

FROM BATAVIA.

Otto.

FROM FOO CHOW.

Frisk, September 16. Sailed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Lady Franklin.
Queensland, October 9. Sailed.

FROM BANKOK.

Europa.

FROM CHARENTE.

Jourdain.
Humboldt.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To Captain W. Wilson, of the ship Canaan, London to Sydney, N.S.W.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned passengers by your good ship, having now safely arrived at our destination, beg to render you our warmest thanks for the unvarying kindness and attention you have shown to us at all times and under all circumstances during the voyage; and also to express our high appreciation of your constant and untiring skill and good seamanship, which through fair weather and foul have, under God's blessing, brought us successfully to land.

We also fully appreciate the efforts of your officers to assist you and carry out your orders.

We shall always look back with feelings of pleasure on our temporary sojourn under your care; and wishing you and yours every success, happiness, and prosperity, for all time to come,

We are, dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) Frederick n. Peppercorne
Robert Yeend
John T. Arundel
D. Scott Mackay
W. H. Syme
William Thom
H. J. C. Jones
H. De Frederick.

Ship Canaan, 7th January, 1869.

Captain Wilson's Reply.

To F. S. Peppercorne, Esq., and the Passengers per Canaan, London to Sydney, N.S.W.

Gentlemen,—I feel very much obliged to you for your very kind address, and am happy to think that you have enjoyed the voyage so well. I have only done what I consider my duty to those that sail under my care, and am glad to find that my efforts to promote your comfort have been successful.

I most cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and remain,

Gentlemen, yours very truly,

(Signed) W. WILSON.

Ship Canaan, 7th January, 1869.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

PORT STEPHENS.

ARRIVAL.

January 7.—Messenger, from Sydney.
Susannah Cuthbert (s.), passed at 7 a.m., bound north.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURE.

January 7.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Sydney.

TWOFOLD BAY.

ARRIVAL.

January 7.—City of Hobart (s.), at 10.15 a.m.

DEPARTURE.

January 7.—Sarah, for New Zealand.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 6.—Hyderabad, from Liverpool; Jenny Oswald, from Newcastle; Otago (s.), from Otago; Pakeha, from New Zealand.
January 7.—Alfred, from Batavia; Sydney Griffiths, from Newcastle; Restless, from the Richmond River; Hero (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

January 6.—J. S. Sto..., for Newcastle; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney; Southern Cross (s.), for Hobart Town.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

January 6.—Condor, from Foo Chow.

DEPARTURES.

January 6.—Alexandra (s.) for King George's Sound.
January 7.—Ben Nevis, Birnes, for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Jan. 7.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JANUARY 7.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Bowen ...	ESE. Cloudy			
Clermont ...	E. Fine			
Waverley ...	SE. Cloudy			
Nebo ...	SE. Fine			
Rockhampton.	NE. Cloudy			
Hawkwood ...	Calm. Cloudy			
Maryborough .	SE. Cloudy			
Gayndah ...	Calm. Cloudy			
Brisbane ...	NE. Fine	30·003		NE. Fine.
Toowoomba ...	ENE. Cloudy.			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield ...	Calm. Showery			Calm Cloudy
Grafton ...	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Glen Innes ...	ESE Raining			E. Heavy storm
Inverell ...	Calm. Raining			SE. Stormy
Armidale ...	W. Cloudy	26·754	70·	W. Stormy
Tamworth ...	Calm. Showery			SE. Fine
Murrurundi ...	SE. Cloudy			NE. Fine
Singleton ...	SE. Cloudy			S. Fine
Maitland ...	S Cloudy			SW. Fine
Port Stephens	SW. Dull			Calm. Fine
Newcastle ...	S. Cloudy			SW. Fine
Windsor ...	SSE. Cloudy			W. Fine
Sydney ...	S. Fine			SbyE. Fine
South Head ...	S. Fine			SE. Fine
Wollongong ...	SE. Cloudy			SE. Fine
Kiama ...	S. Cloudy			SE. Fine
Bathurst ...	Calm. Cloudy	27·970	74·	W. Fine
Mudgee ...	E Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Cassilis ...	SE. Cloudy			W. Fine
Wellington ...	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Dubbo ...	Calm. Fine			Calm Fine
Orange ...	Calm. Dull			S. Cloudy
Forbes ...	SE. Cloudy			SE. Fine
Mt. Victoria ...	Calm. Dull			W. Fine
Young ...	Calm. Fine, hot			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	SE. Fine, hot			Calm. Fine, hot
Urana ...	S. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin ...	S. Fine	29·756	70·	NE. Fine
Hay ...	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Moulamein ...	N. Fine			N. Very hot
Balranald ...	SW. Fine, hot			SE. Fine
Euston ...	SSW. Fine			Calm. Hot
Wentworth ...	SW. Fine			Calm. Hot
Goulburn ...	SW. Fine			Calm Fine
Braidwood ...	Calm. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Araluen ...	Calm. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Queanbeyan ...	SW. Fine			ESE. Fine
Bombala ...	S. Cloudy			SE. Dull
Cooma ...	S. Like rain			S. Fine
Eden ...	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Yass ...	S. Dull			Calm. Fine
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiandra ...	NNE. Fine, dry	25·624	67·	NNW. Dull
Albury ...	E. Fine	29·442	76·	Calm. Fine
Moruya ...	Calm. Cloudy.			SE. Cloudy.
VICTORIA ...				
Melbourne ...	SSW. Fine	30·173	64·9	
Queenscliff ...	SE. Very fine	30·21	64·	
Cape Schanck ...	ESE. Hazy, fine	29·89	63·	
Cape Otway ...	E. Fine, hazy	29·815	63·	
Portland ...	ESE. Fine, clear.	30·218	66·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay ...	NE. Fine	30·064	69·	
Adelaide ...	SW. Fine	29·853	84·	
M'Donnell Bay	N. Fine.			

STOPPAGE OF WATER SUPPLY.—A correspondent at the Glebe complains that the water has been cut off from that locality for the last two days, and he learns that it will probably be a week before it will be again turned on. He states that no notice was given to the householders that the water was to be turned off.

AUCTION SALES.—A very important sale is announced to take place this day at Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, including the cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Leon; the damaged portion of the cargo of teas ex Lorelei; damaged wheat and flour ex Coorong; teas, general groceries, bottled beer, &c. For particulars see our advertising columns.—ADV.

CHAS. MOORE and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, clothiers, &c., to their continuation sale of drapery, clothing, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB wish to call the attention of furniture buyers and others to their sale at Lyndoch, Glebe Road, the residence of Charles Sidey, Esq., this day, at 11 o'clock, of the whole of his valuable and elegant household furniture and effects, silver plate, &c.; also, at 2 o'clock precisely will be offered the elegant barouche, handsome carriage horses, silver-mounted harness, milch cow, &c.—ADV.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1·24" East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

JANUARY 6TH, 1869. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Wind Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·864	83·7	60	S.W.	0·1	4	0	0·00	5·0
P.M. 3	·922	73·0	74	S.	4·2	29	10		
.. 9	30·107	68·4	74	S.	0·8	13	10		4·0
Mean ...	29·964	75·0	69·3		1.7	15	6·7		4·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·254.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 95·8 | Sun—maximum .... 134·4
Minimum .... 68·6 | Grass—minimum .... 61·3

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 72·3.

Total rainfall from January 1st to January 7th—0·18 inches.
Annual average of the preceding ten years—50·25 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

JANUARY 7TH, 1869. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Barometer	Tempera. in shade	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
	At 9 A.M.							For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.		
SYDNEY ...	155	30·155	73·0	55	S.S.E.	0·9	10	95·8	65·2	0·00
NEWCASTLE.	109	30·020	69·7	68	S.	1·0	9	101·0	66·8	0·00
SOUTH HEAD	267	29·947	66·7	73	S.	0·4	6	84·6	65·3	0·00
KIANDRA ...	4640	25·542	70·0	52	N.N.E.	1·9	3	85·0	46·0	0·00
DENILIQUIN	410	29·666	67·0	49	S.	4·0	0	91·1	55·7	0·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY 8TH, 1869.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	4.59	7.13	Last quarter	5th
MOON	1.35 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	New Moon	13th
MERCURY ..	5.11 a.m.	7.29 p.m.	First quarter	21st
VENUS	3.57 a.m.	4.59 p.m.	Full Moon	28th
MARS	9.57 p.m.	8.45 a.m.		
JUPITER	11.21 p.m.	11.11 p.m.	Moon's age, 25.5 days.	
SATURN	2.37 a.m.	4.33 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 4h. 1m.; p.m., 4h. 38m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869.

IN the Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answer to questions, said, that information relating to the revenue for 1867 and 1868, and to the Treasury Bills now in circulation, would be answered when the financial statement was made; and that the Government had come to no determination as to the course it would take to cause the refunding of the amounts paid for cab hire, &c., by the late Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. WALKER presented a petition from John Thomas Neilson, praying inquiry into his claim for a run.

Mr. MACLEAY called attention to a breach of privilege by the publication in the *Herald* newspaper of what purported to be an abstract of the proceedings before the select committee on the attempted assassination of the Prince. He complained of the publication because it was incorrect, and tended to give a false idea of what had occurred before the committee. He moved the adjournment of the House, so that he could obtain the views of hon. members on the subject.

Mr. PARKES thought it was to be regretted that Mr. Macleay had not called attention to the breaches of privilege committed some fortnight ago, in the telegrams upon the subject, which were sent round the country. These had been absolute and entire misrepresentations, and had been gross frauds upon the public. He should offer no opinion as to whether this was a breach of privilege, but certainly the account could not be stamped as an incorrect one.

Mr. GARRETT charged Mr. Parkes with having concocted this statement. If it had not been he, it had been the member for the Hunter, Mr. Burns, who was known to be a newspaper reporter and a telegraphic agent. It was a gross breach of privilege, and the proper course would be to summon the proprietors of the *Herald* to the bar of the House. If they were questioned, he was sure they would acknowledge that Mr. Parkes had given the information.

Mr. PIDDINGTON laughed at the idea of summoning the proprietors of the *Herald*, when it was well known that the House had no power to do anything of the kind. He denied that the statement in the *Herald* was incorrect, or calculated to give a false idea. He had been present in the committee during the examination of Captain M'Lerie, and certainly the article gave a very fair and clear synopsis of that gentleman's evidence.

Mr. BURNS denied that he had had anything to do either with the report in question, or with the telegrams alluded by Mr. Parkes.

Mr. MACLEAY replied, and the motion was put and negatived.

On Mr. SAMUEL moving the House into Committee of Supply,

Mr. PIDDINGTON drew attention to the fact that this Government, which had come in on a cry of retrenchment, had done nothing beyond taking the Estimates of the late Government, and making additions to them, to the amount of £73,000.

The House went into committee, and a vote of £1650 for the department of the Governor was taken.

The House resumed, and immediately afterwards, on the motion of Mr. SAMUEL, went into Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. SAMUEL rose to make his financial statement, and in commencing took the balances at the end of the year 1867 and 1868. At the end of 1867 Mr. Eagar had estimated a surplus of £150,090, whereas the actual surplus had only been £67,000. Then at the end of 1868, Mr. Eagar had estimated the deficiency at £17,000 instead of which it had reached the large amount of £157,454. With regard to the year 1869, he proposed in the first instance to borrow a sum of money to meet the £100,000 of short-dated debentures coming due at the end of the year, so that in future the Treasurer should not be thrown, upon coming into office, face to face with a deficit. It was quite true that, in 1865, additional revenue had been granted to the amount of £338,000, to cover the deficit then existing; but this additional revenue had been absorbed by the increased charges under the heads of interest on Treasury bills and debentures, interest on temporary loans, public instruction, Panama mail service, and many other charges, amounting in the whole to £840,000, over and above what had been chargeable upon revenue in 1865. These authorised deficiency loans amounted to the sum £825,000, and the colony was in much about the same position now as when they were granted; for the deficit was represented by £343,000 of Treasury bills, by £350,000 of short-dated debentures, and by £157,000 deficit at the end of 1868. He disliked the method of raising money on Treasury bills, because the banks would be sure to come down upon the Goverment at times of pressure, when perhaps it would be inconvenient to meet the bills. He proposed to make this £850,000 a funded debt for the colony, so that the interest would not have to be sent away. The public debt of the colony now amounted to £9,585,000; and he proposed, at the proper time, to make an effort to consolidate it, though it was not a favourable time to do this when our debentures were at a premium. The late million loan had been put upon the market in the most satisfactory manner, some of the tenders having been as high as £102 per cent. The gross average amount for which they had sold had been £98 3s., although the charges and agency had brought down the net price to £96 4s. 2d. per £100. After some allusion to the cash balances at the bank, he regretted that he had not been able to get an account of the liabilities outstanding against the loans, so as to show fairly how the Public Works' accounts stood. He was afraid that, as by the loss upon the sale of our debentures we must have received £500,000 less than had been authorised, liabilities to something like that amount would have to be provided for. In spite of all complaints our position was not very much worse than it was in 1857, at the advent of responsible government, then the amount of appropriations was at the rate of £3 15s. per head of the population; now our taxation was at the rate of £4 11s. per head, the difference being due to the charge for interest on the public debt. He admitted that the Estimates were those of his predecessors in office, so that if anybody was to blame for them it was the late Government. He and his colleagues had not been long enough in office to be able to offer any tangible proposal in the way of retrenchment, though, as the salaries yearly paid away to officials annually amounted to £560,000, something required to be done. He hoped next session to be able to propose the repeal of the ad valorem duties, and to submit some plan more equitable and less demoralising of acquiring revenue.

Mr. EAGAR moved the adjournment of the debate to Wednesday next. This, after some remarks from Mr. LORD, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. FORSTER, was agreed to.

The House resumed, and adjourned at twenty-one minutes to 7, until 3 o'clock this day (Friday).

HEROIC poets, even of the earliest age, admit episodes as a part—and sometimes not the least attractive—of their composition. Our Parliamentary Government, being of course the most poetic institution of the country, imitates so high a model. Thus it is that when the expectation of the country is directed to a particular topic, from its supposed importance to our general interest, up starts an honorable member with a question or complaint which occupies the entire time of the House. When the anxious reader looks, on the following morning, into the columns of debate, to see in what way his interests have been settled, and the commerce of the country established, he finds that the discussions have been all about a dinner, or a picnic, or a drunken riot! The episode in Mr. DUNCAN's case was indeed somewhat more interesting, but it was hardly a compensation for the Budget of the TREASURER. We must, however, be thankful for what we get. A little patient waiting is often rewarded with ample gratification.

The case of Mr. DUNCAN has been so often before the public during the last three or four months that the majority of our readers will rejoice to find him happily settled. We have no sympathy indeed with the impatience which closes up a case before it is disposed of in an equitable manner. It is no fault, where justice is delayed, if the plaintiff reiterates his cry, and never ceases until he obtains that which he seeks. The whole aspect of the affair is one of entanglement and dissatisfaction. In whatever point of view it is examined it presents to us subjects of regret and difficulties of adjustment.

In this matter there is nothing to regard with complacency. Nobody is absolutely clear. Mr. DUNCAN, however, shews that, in seizing the goods, he had the warrant of law as well as of moral obligation. He has shewn what, in our view, is highly to his credit, that he has never made money by the seizure of goods. To say, therefore, that it was pecuniary covetousness, is only to cast dirt. When we come to the conduct of the TREASURER, in assisting the evasion of the law against the warning of the legal guardian of the revenue, we see nothing but cause for reprobation; when we turn to Mr. DUNCAN's correspondence, we join in the reproach which it incurred, as being unsuitable to his position, and the more unsuitable that in substance it was true. However just his criticisms, they did not belong to his place, nor were they couched in terms sufficiently guarded. When we look at the conduct of the Executive Council in the treatment of Mr. DUNCAN's case, there is surely no subject for congratulation. One or two of its members maintained an opinion on a question of justice hostile to the rest, and demanded for words a punishment which amounted to cruel vengeance. Mr. ROBERTSON truly said that the infliction of a fine of £750 a-year for a few hasty lines was a severity utterly unworthy of any Government acting in the British name, for with one blow a dismissal deprived Mr. DUNCAN of his office and of his title in law to the accumulated rights of many years. When we come to the conduct of Mr. MARTIN, and some other members of the Cabinet who thought with him upon the merits of the case, there is nothing much to praise. Mr. MARTIN's view was so distinctly adverse to the severity imposed that he ought at once to have protected his Government, and to have told the more vindictive spirits that he could be no party to vengeance; for he who suffers a wrong is hardly less responsible because he believes it to be so.

When we turn to the case of Messrs. BERNEY and JONES we have another dilemma. Mr. DUNCAN was dismissed and they were appointed. Their appointment was, on the face of it, made on public grounds, and by competent authority. Commissions were issued, and everything was done that was necessary to give a permanent character to the transaction—the late Ministers taking care on this point as shutting the door to any constitutional method of reparation. Mr. BERNEY can hardly be praised in having pushed the incoming Ministry to the necessity of an act for which we can find no other excuse than that it is one mischief intended to repair a greater. Mr. BERNEY has been put back into a lower position clearly for no fault that is on record; and though we have no sympathy with him, seeing he refused a humane compromise, still it is impossible to say that the treatment he received is safe as a precedent, or consistent with the practice of regular Governments.

The plan of reparation to all these parties is not unassailable; for, if it be true that Mr. DUNCAN did merit rebuke, is that to be a reason for giving him a pension two years sooner than he is entitled by law to obtain it; or can it be set out in any form of speech that will give it the semblance of propriety? If he is put back into his office, it ought to be because he is competent to fill it, and because he is able to perform the service which devolves upon him. And if the Government have made any absolute promises to those who have descended from the higher grade they have done more than it is in their power to fulfil, for the precedent they have established may enable any new comers to reverse the decision, and to send Mr. DUNCAN abroad with no less respectable authority than can be brought to the removal of Mr. BERNEY.

If the House, by opposing an arrangement, should force upon the present, or any future Government, a course inconsistent with reparation, there will be a sense of wrong weighing on all its moderate members, and the two COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS may find themselves just in the position of a shuttlecock to battledores—flying over from impulses from the "ins" and the "outs" for the term of their natural lives.

There is no possible escape from this labyrinth. There is no view which admits freedom from objection, and that of a serious nature. If it were possible to throw the whole of these transactions into utter oblivion, and begin *de novo* without record, it would be happier than having such a system of administration constituting a precedent for future times. But there it must stand. There is nothing, however, without its lesson, and perhaps Parliament may learn that it is for the public interest to secure the service on a surer foundation, and so placing it that there should be some means devised for checking an injustice. But it also should impress upon parties the folly of that system of government which, in practice, gives to each political chief power so absolute as that claimed by some of the late Ministers over the Civil service. No man should be expected to concede to what he believes to be a wrong in the interests of party. Had the Government done what it would have been wise to have done on that occasion, it would have allowed Mr. EAGAR to take the alternative he threatened; and even if Mr. WILSON had followed him (of which we greatly doubt), though not with equal steps, he would have carried more weight certainly from the Ministry, but we might still have enjoyed the joint Administration of Mr. MARTIN and Mr. PARKES.

CONSTITUTIONAL Government appears to have been a boon to Greece. The last thirty-five years has been a period of progress. Since Britain, Russia, and France agreed to put a stop to the tyranny of Turkey, and placed, as he was termed, a Christian King upon the throne, to govern constitutionally, the country has advanced morally and materially. The statisticians have been examining into the state of agriculture and manufactures, and all sorts of industries; they have inquired into population, and have ascertained what number of children the typical family is blessed with, and how they are fed, instructed, and cared for, what amount of surplus food is produced, and articles of luxury or comfort made, and what number of ships are engaged in carrying this surplus production for sale to other countries. We must be prepared for a very great difference in the state of things now as compared with what they were at the close of a dreary period of exhausting strife, amid which the ploughman, the artisan, and the sailor were absorbed in the defensive forces of the State. Probably, under the circumstances, especially if the reader be well acquainted with the history of the series of revolutions into which Greece was thrown during its endeavour to escape the thraldom of Turkey, it will not be difficult for him to believe that her population has doubled since OTHO assumed the reins of Government, and her revenues have increased nearly five-fold.

Although the kingdom of Greece, now under the rule of the PRINCE OF WALES's brother-in-law, GEORGE I., contains only about 18,750 square miles, the population is densely packed. There are 71 persons to the square mile, which, in this respect, places Greece above Russia and Sweden, and next to Spain and Portugal; in other words, the census of 1861 shows a population of 1,325,479, which is an increase between 1858-1861 of 45·38 per cent. From a table of the respective pursuits of the male population, computed at 689,737, it appears that, in 1861, 4·27 were persons of independent means, 13·87 belonged to the industrial population, 49·37 were cultivators and shepherds, 8·43 were engaged in mercantile pursuits, 18·66 were students, &c., while 5·40 were in domestic service. Thus nearly half the population is agricultural; while of the territory it may be said that about one-seventh is under culture, and about half the remainder is fit for cultivation.

The æsthetics of population are to be gathered from an examination of the death rate, the relative proportion of males and females, the proportion of the people abstracted for manual industry, for defence, and the number of children in the schools. On these points a few words will suffice. At the date alluded to the marriages were at the rate of 6·54 per 1000; the births, 29·54 per 1000; and the deaths 21 per 1000. Taking a different date (1850), the ratio of illegitimate births was as 9·65 to 1000. A considerable disproportion is observed between the number of adult males and females—the males exceeding the females by about 54,000, which is in part explained by the hardships the latter endure at home, and the service they are accustomed to seek abroad. The modern Greek has proved a strenuous advocate of education. He has recognised that the liberty he loves is neither to be obtained, maintained, nor enjoyed without it.

In 1830 there were 110 schools, numbering 9,249 students.
In 1855 „ 497 „ 41,016 „
In 1860 „ 752 „ 52,860 „

In 1866 a great accession was made to this number, so that, reckoning students at the University, at the superior Hellenic schools, and the communal schools for boys and girls, and at the private schools, there were 75,873 pupils under instruction, that is to say, 1 in 20 of the population was at school. The University at Athens appears to be the only institution of the kind in the East, and is much resorted to by young Turkey. The entire educational apparatus costs the country £47,250—being, as Mr. BIKELAS says, "a larger proportion of the total income of the country than is devoted to this purpose in most of the States of Europe." The Press is an institution which is well represented, there being, in the year 1866, 77 newspapers, and thirteen magazines. The number of printers' establishments corresponds with the number of papers. The army, which dates from 1833, is now composed wholly of Greeks. "It is recruited by conscription, all youths of the age of eighteen forming the contingent of every year. The period of service is six years—three years in active service, and three in reserve." The regular force amounts to 14,300, which is just 104th of the whole population, and the annual cost is 284,600, which, according to neighbouring war expenditure, is not excessive. The naval budget is £53,500, the fleet consisting of seven steamships, as many sailing vessels, carrying some 110 guns, and manned by 577 officers and men. A credit, however, was obtained in 1867 from the Chamber for £160,000 for two ironclads, which are being built.

The administrative organisation of Greece accords with the French system of centralisation. "The kingdom, since the annexation of the Ionian Isles, has been divided into thirteen provinces, governed by nomarchs, and these are subdivided into sixty districts, administered by eparchs. The nomarchs and eparchs are appointed by, and receive their orders from, the Minister of the Interior. These functionaries correspond, in fact, to the prefects and sub-prefects of France. Below the eparchy is the commune, administered by a mayor, elected by the people and approved by the King.

According to Mr. STRONG, who writes with considerable authority on this subject, Greece might easily hold five millions of inhabitants and furnish food for them all. But agriculture would have to be more advanced than it is now to make Greece equal to this achievement. The agricultural population are ignorant, and without appliances or capital. At present the farmer is saddled with a burdensome tithe, paid in kind, and no statesman yet has had either the courage

or the ability to substitute for it a more equitable tax. The exceedingly minute partition of the land also is adverse to successful cultivation. The Government is moving in the right line, though slowly; and in time, by means of agricultural schools, and encouragement of societies for mutual edification, the Greek farmer will manage to get more than sixteen bushels of wheat per acre, which is now about the average for that splendid land. Maize, currants, wine, olive oil, silk, tobacco, cotton, and timber are the main products of the soil. The currant crop, which assists us in the fabrication of mince pies, realises £503,800, the wine crop £393,000, the produce of the olive yields annually about £53,700. In 1864, silk-worms' cocoons were exported to the value of £7400; the yield of tobacco in 1866 was valued at £39,300, and the cotton crop rose in value from £440 in 1864 to £49,120 in 1866. The principal mineral products of Greece appear to be emery, alabaster, millstones, sulphur, and statuary marble.

Although such industries are carried on as silk-weaving, tanning, soap-making, &c., ship-building is the most important, as the considerable mercantile navy proves. The number of vessels carrying the Greek flag has increased since 1834 from 2745 to 5156.

The railway navvy has not yet been requested to match his strength and perseverance against the rugged defiles of Greek country, but the postal and telegraphic services have received attention.

The revenue of Greece amounts to one million sterling, the claims against her for debts, both foreign and internal, amount to 14 millions sterling. On the confirmation of conventions at present in progress, the burden on the Greek Exchequer for interest on the public debt will "for the next few years," stand at £161,000, which is not a very disproportionate sum for a State whose revenue is tolerably elastic. These being the facts representative of the progress of Greece during the last thirty-five years, most of our readers will readily agree with Mr. BIKELAS, who finishes an able review of the subject with the following words, "With a revenue of from £500,000 to £1,000,000 a year, her Government has managed, besides keeping up an army and navy, with a Civil list, and all the outlay of Administration, to establish schools, to open ports, erect lighthouses, to make some roads, and, generally speaking, to deserve a place amongst the civilised Governments of Christendom, in spite of all its shortcomings."

THE BUDGET.—The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer yesterday made his Financial Speech in the Legislative Assembly, and occupied the time of the House about an hour and a half. A brief and general statement showing the nature of the Budget will, perhaps, be interesting to many of our readers who care little for Parliamentary debates. When dealing with the indebtedness of the colony, Mr. Samuel referred to what is familiarly known as the Deficit (now £850,000), which is placed in a different category to what is generally termed our Public Debt, of which it forms part, and which amounts in the aggregate to about nine and a-half millions sterling. The "Deficit" arose from the excess of current expenditure over current income, and has gone on gradually increasing. Three years ago new taxes were imposed to equalise the revenue and expenditure, and furnish means for the liquidation of this deficit; but, as was yesterday stated by the Treasurer, the increased revenue has been all expended, and the debt remains. Mr. Samuel pointed out that the surplus for 1867, estimated by the previous Treasurer at £150,000 (and which the Opposition at that time contended should be applied to meeting the deficiency loans), proved to be in reality only £67,726. Carrying this surplus over to the credit of the year 1868, there was at the end of that year an estimated deficiency of £157,454. On the 9th March last, when making a financial statement, the late Colonial Treasurer estimated that the revenue for the year would about equal the expenditure. In the account current for 1869, Mr. Samuel shewed an estimated surplus of £30,763, but this was by proposing to borrow £100,000 to meet a like amount of short-dated debentures which will fall due at the end of 1869. And the Treasurer also stated that there was outstanding at the present time on account of the deficiency loans, £343,200 Treasury bills and £350,000 short-dated debentures. He added to these sums the estimated deficit at the end of 1868 (£157,454), and thus shewed a total deficit of £850,000, which is £50,000 more than the deficiency loans of 1863-4. To meet this deficiency he proposed to borrow in the colony as it might become necessary to provide for loans falling due, and he desired to appropriate annually for the liquidation of the deficit, £25,000. No new duties will be proposed at present, but the Treasurer promised that next session, if he remained in office, he would revise the taxation of the country.

THE LATE FIRE.—The City Coroner will commence an inquiry respecting the destruction by fire of St. Mary's temporary Cathedral, at his office, at 10 o'clock this morning.

MEETINGS FOR UNITED PRAYER.—Last evening, the fourth of the series of devotional meetings was held, in the Primitive Methodist church, Kent-street. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. J. Sharpe; and an address was delivered by the Rev. J. T. Hinton. The Rev. J. Studds, and Messrs. Hossack and Aspinall also took part in the service. The special subject for prayer was:—"The Church: For more knowledge of God's Word, and increase of spiritual life; for sound and faithful preaching, adapted to rich and poor; growing love to Christ; a more earnest love to Christians of varied name and of all nations; and for the sending forth of more labourers into the harvest." This evening a United Communion service is to be held in the Pitt-street Congregational church. The Rev. John Graham will preside, the Rev. W. Kelynack will preach, and the Rev. J. B. Laughton will deliver an address. The meeting will commence at 7 o'clock.

BURGLARY.—The premises occupied by Mr Hillier, in George-street South, near Christ Church, were broken open about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by some man who evidently intended to commit a burglary. He must have effected his entrance by climbing over a high wall and getting through the back parlour window. He fortunately made sufficient noise to awake Mrs. Hillier, who immediately awoke her husband. Mr. Hillier jumped out of bed and the burglar made off. Mr. Hillier followed him, and after he had climbed over the wall and into the church enclosure, succeeded in bringing the man to bay in Pitt-street. The man, however, would in all probability have escaped, had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Atkinson, who resides in the neighbourhood where the occurrence took place. After a severe struggle they succeeded in getting the fellow to the police station, where they handed him over to the police. A quantity of portable property was found near to where the man was captured, and was identified by Mr. Hillier as being his property. Mr. Hillier, having gone out without his boots, got his feet much cut with stones and broken glass, and he was also very much exhausted by his encounter with the burglar.

STONE-CRUSHING MACHINE.—Letters of Registration have been granted to M. Louis Buette, civil engineer, late of Paris, for a stone-crushing machine, invented by that gentleman. The patentee sets forth the following as being the characteristics of his machine:—The movement of the strike by the eccentric shaft is direct; a safety comb of rough cast iron, which can easily be replaced, and which prevents all accidents to the workmen, is applied; the frame consists of only one piece, and is strengthened by four long longitudinal bolts intended to neutralise the vibrations occasioned by the powerful blows of the striker; the striker is centred towards the lower part on the pin, and controlled at the upper part by the safety camb, this being intended to generate a force in proportion to the distance which separates them from the pin; a wooden plank guarantees by its elasticity the security of the frame already strengthened, and allows of the size of the frame between the acting steel surfaces to be diminished without changing its shape, and to th extent of one-third of its ordinary width; the construction of the moveable sides is rectangular; the jaws are constructed of rough cast-steel, hammered and hardened, and have a special form, lasting generally for five months, and easily replaced in five minutes. The strike is with a steel-faced hammer, centred at its lower part, receiving its impulse at the upper part, striking differently according as the acting surface is removed further from the centre pin, and working against a vertical-faced anvil, corresponding with the velocity of from 250 to 360 blows per minute which gives in ten hours, with 10-horse power, sixty cubic yards of broken stone. The superiority claimed by Mr. Buette for his machine consists in the following points—(1) perfect safety for the attendants, (2) twice the amount of work performed than by any other machine, (3) it las s for ten years' work, (4) requires but little repair.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—A meeting of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron took place yesterday afternoon, at the Club-rooms, Bridge-street. A new member was admitted, and several others proposed for election at the next ballot meeting. The following entries were made for the second class yacht race to come off on Saturday afternoon:—Nereid, Peri, Haidee, Pert, and Ella.

WRIT OF ELECTION.—The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly has issued a writ, and the following arrangements have been made for the election of a member to serve in the present Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the electoral district of "Gold Fields West," in room of Mr. George Thornton, resigned:—Place of nomination, Sofala; date of writ, 6th January; date of nomination, 25th January; polling day, 15th February; return of writ, 1st March.

CAB ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a horse attached to a patent safety, was standing outside Messrs. Halley and Clyde's, in Pitt-street, when the animal shied at something and bolted. He ran along Pitt-street into Bathurst-street, and then along Bathurst-street, and into that portion of Clarence-street which runs between St. Andrew's Cathedral and St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, where he came to a stand. In passing down Bathurst-street the horse dragged the cab on to the footpath, and knocked down a woman named Ann Singleton. She was only slightly injured, however; the horse and cab were scarcely damaged at all.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE VIA PANAMA.—A return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, on the motion of Mr. Forster, has just been printed. In reference to the mails dispatched, it sets forth the cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain via Panama, from the commencement of the contract to 30th June, 1868, specifying, separately, the cost of each monthly mail, as well as of each of the several stages of communication, that is to say—the cost between Sydney and the Isthmus, the cost across the Isthmus, and the cost between the Isthmus and Great Britain; also, in each case, the estimated cost of conveyance of each letter or newspaper:—The total cost of conveyance had been—from Sydney to Isthmus, £55,000; across Isthmus, £360 2s. 6d.; from the Isthmus to Great Britain, £459 16s. 1d.; the grand total being £55,819 18s. 7d. The contents of mails were—letters, 89,266; newspapers and books, 73,179; total, 162,445. Cost of each letter or newspaper by each mail was, respectively—8s. 5d., 7s. 8½d., 7s. 5d., 9s. 6¾d., 9s. 9¼d., 10s. 2¼d., 9s. 0¼d., 7s. 10d., 6s. 7¾d., 6s. 2d., 6s. 2¼d., 7s. 9¼d., 5s. 2¼d., 6s. 0¼d., 7s. 10¼d., 7s. 9d., 7s. 6¼d., 6s. 2d., 7s. 2¼d., £1 1s. 2¼d., 17s. 4¼d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 7¾d., 4s. 2d. The total number of letters, newspapers, and packets conveyed from New South Wales by the Panama route, during the two years for which this return is made, is 162,445, and the cost £55,819 18s. 7d.; the average cost for each packet may therefore be stated at 6s. 10½d. This return is confined to the mails dispatched by New South Wales only, in consequence of absence of information from New Zealand.—The following return relates to mails received. It shows the cost between Great Britain and the Isthmus, the cost across the Isthmus, and the cost between the Isthmus and Sydney; also, in each case, the estimated cost of conveyance of each letter or newspaper:—The total cost of conveyance across Isthmus was, £280 18s.; from the Isthmus to Sydney, £55,000: total, £55,280 18s. The mails contained—letters, 90,734; newspapers and books, 36,335: total, 127,069. Cost of each letter or newspaper had been, respectively—£3 18s. 2d., £2 11s., £1 1s. 7¼d., 15s. 2d., 14s. 1¼d., 8s. 0¾d., 6s. 2d., 7s. 9d., 9s. 4¼d., 8s. 8¾d., 7s. 6¼d., 8s., 9s. 7¾d., 9s. 8¾d., 8s. 8d., 8s., 8s. 0¾d., 8s. 3¼d., 8s. 6d., 8s. 0¼d., 10s. 1¾d., 7s. 7¼d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6¼d. The total number of letters, newspapers, and packets received in New South Wales by the Panama route, during the two years for which this return is made, is 127,069, and the cost £55,280 18s.; the average cost for each packet may therefore be stated at 8s. 8¾d. This return is confined to the mails addressed to New South Wales only, in consequence of absence of information from New Zealand.—Another return shows the number of, and revenue derived from letters, newspapers, or packages conveyed by the Panama route, to or from Great Britain and New South Wales, showing the number and revenue each way, and by each mail, from the commencement of contract to 30th June, 1868:—The mails dispatched contained 89,266 letters, and 73,179 newspapers and books, making a total of 162,445; and the revenue derived was £3198 5s. The mails received brought—letters, 90,744; newspapers and books, 66,335: total, 127,079. Revenue, £2776 12s. 6d. The revenue for the first four mails cannot be given, as the correspondence was included with that for New Zealand, and no information has yet been furnished by that colony; the first direct mail from London for Sydney was dated November 2nd, 1866. This return is confined to the revenue derived from correspondence dispatched from, and received at Sydney only. The total amount received by New South Wales from the non-contracting colonies during the same period was £3972 8s. 3d. The only proved cases of letters, &c., lost in transmission via Panama, were the registered letters which formed the subject of a question asked in Legislative Assembly on the 2nd October, 1867, when all the information which could be obtained was furnished.

ST. PAUL'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The half-yearly general meeting of the above society was held in St. Paul's class-room, Redfern, on Wednesday evening; the president, Mr. A. Gordon, in the chair. The report and balance sheet, which were read and adopted, proved the society to be in a very flourishing condition—the number of members being about sixty. The gentlemen elected as officers for the ensuing half-year were—Patron, the Rev. A. H. Stephen, M.A.; president, Mr. Alexander Gordon; vice presidents, Messrs. R. H. Powell and R. Leary; treasurer, Mr. R. Orr; secretary, Mr. J. G. Harris; librarian, Mr. W. Nicoll; committee, Messrs. A. Jenkins, W. H. Shortland, F. Crane, Duer, Dickens, and W. P. Powell. A vote of thanks was passed to the local Board, the president, and the retiring officers, which terminated the business.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, a severe accident happened to Mrs. Joseph Wyatt, sen., of Woollahra, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Wyatt. Mrs. Wyatt had just entered an omnibus at her own door, with a view of coming to Sydney, and was in the act of fastening the 'bus door, when the vehicle was driven off suddenly. The old lady was thrown out violently into the road, her left arm was broken in two places, besides being dreadfully bruised about the body. Had there been a conductor to the 'bus this accident could not have occurred.

DEATH OF MR. F. B. FRANKLYN.—The Melbourne *Argus* of Saturday says:—"We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. F. B. Franklyn, of this city, who died at his residence, Balaclava, very unexpectedly, at 12 o'clock on Friday, from retrocedent gout. The deceased first complained of illness last Sunday, and was attended by a medical man; but he did not think he was seriously unwell, and on Thursday afternoon he seemed much better. He became worse, however, yesterday morning, and rapidly sank. Mr. Franklyn came to Melbourne sixteen years ago, and began business as a printers' broker in connexion with the English firm of Robson, Levy, and Franklyn, and was for some years one of the proprietors of the *Herald* newspaper. Six years ago he paid a visit to England, and since his return to this colony he has carried on the business of a printer's broker. The deceased, who was much respected, leaves a wife and two children."

A TIDAL WAVE.—The *Banner of Belfast* thus reports a phenomenon, which does not appear to have been observed at any other of the Victorian seaports:—"Another tidal wave! On Thursday, December 24, between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Moyne river suddenly rose and fell four or five times, on each occasion the rise in the tide being upwards of three feet. As the waves receded, the river, which was previously clear, became black and muddy from the frequent perturbation of the water. The waves were in every particular similar to those which were also visible in the Moyne, and which heralded the earthquake at Valparaiso in August last. In the bay the fluctuation of the tide was still more remarkable, the water rising between four and five feet, and its motion so violent that the steamer and other vessels swung repeatedly round their anchors. It is to be feared that we shall soon hear of another catastrophe of the kind."

THE PROGRESS OF MONGOLIAN COLONISATION.—We find the following in the *Braidwood Dispatch*:—It has been generally urged as an argument against the Chinese being a suitable class of colonists that they never bring their wives with them like the European races, although for the matter of that those of them who are disposed to marry never appear to be at a loss to find a wife from amongst the people with whom it is held to be impossible for them to amalgamate. One of the Chinese residents of Jembaicumbene (a storekeeper), has determined, however, to set an example to his countrymen in this respect. He has just returned from Melbourne with a Chinese lady whom his parents selected for him in his native land and sent out to him to become his wife. He has married her and taken her to his home at Jembaicumbene. We wish the worthy couple every happiness. We have no doubt that those of the Chinese who obtained their wives from their own country will be far better pleased with them in the end than those who become linked to the most worthless of our own countrywomen.

HULFE GOTTES SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY.—We (*Newcastle Pilot*) understand that the Board of Directors of this company have received news from their mining captain, Mr. Ey, that the operation of sinking for water on which he was engaged, has been crowned with complete success. To be able to find water at but two fathoms below the level of the creek, and that at a time of severe drought, speaks exceedingly well for the enterprise.

RUMOURED MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.—We take the following from yesterday's *Newcastle Chronicle*:—A very general rumour was current yesterday and on Tuesday, to the effect that Mr. Scott, P.M., is about to be removed to Maitland, and that Mr. Hannell, M.P., will slightly change his title soon, and write henceforth P.M. instead of M.P. Mr. Day, of Maitland, it is said, will be superannuated, retiring on half-pay. Neither of the parties concerned have heard anything on the subject officially, notwithstanding which it is confidently believed by many that the report will turn out to be a correct one.

HEARTLESS ROBBERY.—On Wednesday forenoon (says the *Newcastle Chronicle*), a robbery of a very heartless nature was perpetrated in the immediate vicinity of Waratah, upon a poor old man—a cripple—who goes about in a small cart drawn by an ass. The man, whose name is Charles Coe, pitched his tent on the previous day, within a short distance of Waratah, and encamped there for the night. About half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning he went into the bush in the cart for firewood, leaving the tent where it was. On his return he found, to his astonishment and mortification, that the tent and its contents were gone. He immediately drove on to Newcastle and reported the robbery to the police, who are on the look-out for the depredators. The articles in the tent consisted of a pair of trousers, one pound of sugar, one pound of bacon, a loaf of bread, and some cooking utensils. The tent and the trousers can, we understand, be identified by Coe.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

DUBBO.

THURSDAY.

A VIOLENT storm, accompanied with heavy rain and hail, passed over the town about 3 a.m. The Roman Catholic church was blown to the ground.

GLEN INNES.

THURSDAY.

Senior-constable Carroll and constable Doolan captured the boy Munckton, Thunderbolt's accomplice, at Wellingrove, on Wednesday last, and lodged him in the watch-house here.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

Two men were pursued by two detectives on foot, and one was nearly caught. Shots were fired, but they escaped; one detective, in drawing his revolver, shot himself in the head.

The fire at the One Mile destroyed two public-houses, the theatre, and a pie-shop.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

In the Customs case against Mr. Lackerstein, the venue has been changed to Castlemaine.

The Sunken Vessels Company has suffered a temporary collapse, and the attempt to raise the City of Launceston has been abandoned.

The Japan, fitted out for a whaling voyage, has entered outwards.

The rush to Spring Creek is greatly extending, and is considered permanent.

The Holmesdale has cleared for London—Colonel Gore Browne and family are passengers.

Mr. Du Cane's family have left for Tasmania. He himself will visit the gold-fields, and leave next week.

The steamer Otago has been seized by the mortgagee.

Mr. Odgers succeeds Mr. Moore as Under Secretary; the latter retires on a pension.

General Chute's half-yearly inspection of the military is satisfactory.

Five soldiers refused to leave the hoid of the steamer Hero, and a detachment was sent to arrest them, when a *mêlée* took place, and one was injured.

ARRIVED.—Alfred and Otto, from Batavia; Nightingale, from Mauritius.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Tasmania (s.), from Launceston.

SAILED.—At 7 p.m.: Dandenong (s.), for Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

The Otago brings later news from New Zealand. Colonel Lyon had assumed the command of the forces, and, with 500 men, was preparing to attack the rebels.

Mrs. Bruce has written to the Wellington papers in defence of her son, who lately left Melbourne hurriedly, where he was employed in the Customs.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY, 4 P.M.

Travelling sheep from Riverina have been stopped on the Border, by order of the Chief Inspector, and were sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per head. It is stated that 300,000 sheep are on their way from the same locality; if so, they will not be permitted to cross the Border.

The Estimates have passed through the Assembly, and it is likely that Parliament will prorogue next week.

Six members of the Council retire next February.

The Assembly threw out the bill introduced for empowering the Government to raise a loan for the construction of a main road.

The Triton has been laid on for Liverpool, and will load with wheat and flour.

The sticking-up of the Darling mail has caused much sensation; the police are out after the bushrangers.

There is no change in the corn market.

ARRIVED.—Aldinga, from Melbourne; Condor, from Foo Chow Foo.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, Oil.
HARRISON AND JONES.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Bones, Hair, &c.
IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Tallow, Hides, &c.
J. DEVLIN, Jun.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, Bones, Neatsfoot Oil, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Tallow, Hides, Horns, &c.
G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.
S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.
G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Sheep; at his Yards, Annandale, at 2, Horses; at 3, Colts and Fillies.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, at 11, Drapery, Ironmongery, China, and Glass.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—On the Premises, Lyndoch, Glebe Road, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Silver Plate, Carriage, Harness, Horses, Cow, &c.; at their Warehouse, at 11, Damaged Wheat and Flour, Raisins, Teas, Watches, Sugars, Coffee, Bottled Stout.
CHANDLER AND CO.—On the Premises, 14, Stanley-terrace, Brisbane-street, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Hosiery, Stuffs, Flannels, Clothing, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Yards, at half-past 11, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce, &c.
S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Depot, at half-past 11, Calves, Pigs, Lambs, Sheep, Greaves, Mill Dust, &c; at half-past 12, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c; at half-past 3, Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.
HENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c., &c.
N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Yards, at 12, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Bacon, Poultry, &c.
H. MOSES.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c; at Square and Compass Yards, at 12, Poultry, Eggs, Pigs, Calves, Lambs, &c.

SPURIOUS NOTES.—The *Bathurst Free Press* reports that a Mrs. Sinclair had been arrested and committed for attempting to pass a spurious note. The piece of paper was made to represent a one pound note of the Bank of New South Wales, and we can easily understand how a person in business might receive such a note with others, and without careful examination, might easily be deceived thereby. Mrs. Sinclair's case shows how easily a person may get into trouble. The note is headed New South Wales, and instead of the usual signatures upon a bank-note the words "Commercial Bartering Company" are printed. In her defence Mrs. Sinclair said that she had taken the note in the way of business; she had been a storekeeper at Wood's Flat, and had sold out to Mr. Collins, of that place; she had sold the house to Mr. O'Brien, publican, of the Sheet of Bark, and she had sold other things to the diggers and residents there; she could not, therefore, say from whom she took the note. She was committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.—For several years past (according to the *Yass Courier*) the sum of £250 has been voted by Parliament as the salary of a locker for a bonded warehouse at Yass. It appears surprising that nothing has been done to take advantage of the benefit that would accrue to the town by having dutiable goods conveyed to Yass, and kept there until required by storekeepers, hotelkeepers, and others. At Wagga Wagga those interested have not been so laggard, for a building belonging to Messrs. G. Forsyth and Co. has been used for some time as a bonded store, and we learn that during the past quarter duties have been paid at that store to the following amounts:—October, £73 4s. 2d.; November, £208 17s. 4d.; December, £451 15s. 11d., making a total for the three months of £733 16s. 5d. The advantage that would accrue to persons who deal in dutiable goods resident at Young, Murrumburrah, Burrowa, Gundagai, and other neighbouring townships, by the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Yass must be readily apparent, and we hope now that we have again directed attention to the matter something will be done and that without delay. Unfortunately so many persons have lately abandoned storekeeping in Yass as to make it an easy matter for suitable premises to be procured, and an application to the Colonial Treasurer on the subject would doubtless meet with prompt attention.

COLONEL WHITMORE AND THE PRESS.—A correspondent of the *Canterbury Press* supports Colonel Whitmore against the recent attacks which have been made upon him and attributes some of the misfortunes that have occurred to the fact of the correspondents of the Press having exposed all his plans, as if the Maories were unable to read, and had no friends to advise them.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

ST. JAMES'S PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY evening the annual meeting of the St. James's Parochial Association was held, in the Castlereagh-street schoolroom. His Excellency the Earl of Belmore presided. He was attended by Captain Beresford, A.D.C., and supported on the platform by the Rev. W. C. B. Cave (the clergyman in charge of the parish), the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, Mr. Richard Jones, Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, Mr. W. Forde, the Rev. Thomas Kemmis, and the Rev. C. M. Hillyar. The meeting was but very thinly attended.

Mr. W. FORDE (the lay secretary), read the report for this (thirteenth) year of the association, and first of its renovated existence under the reorganisation set on foot by the Rev. Mr. Cave, aided by several influential lay gentlemen belonging to the parish. It appeared that the association, in connection with the great "Church Society" of the diocese, had from 1856 to 1867 inclusive, contributed a total amount of £2944 7s., being an average of £245 7s. 3d. per annum. This year the amount paid in by the treasurer had been £275, which was a very considerable advance upon that contributed in any of the immediately preceding years, before the reorganisation of the association. This £275 had been collected during the last seven months. The report gave various details as to the new plans adopted in the association for the revival of an interest in the work to be done by that organisation for that parish and for the Church Society at large. The readiness and energy of the lady visitors met with a suitable acknowledgment. The contributions of the association were to be equally divided between the parishes of Jamberoo, Emu Plains, and Pennant Hills. This special appropriation had increased the interest felt. The report particularly acknowledged the valuable services of the lady visitors at the parochial schools, which had materially conduced to their efficiency. The numbers on the books of the day schools of the parish were 460, the average attendance being about 350. In the Sunday-schools the number on the register was 430, and the usual attendance 310. Steps were being taken to establish a Sunday-school library, for which a special sum of £39 13s. had been raised, and books had been ordered from England. The committee had also sanctioned the establishment of a Literary and Social Institute for the youths of the parish. The Rev. Mr. Allwood was expected to return and take charge by Easter. The Rev. Mr. Cave had been compelled to ask for leave of absence on account of Mrs. Cave's impaired health. That rev. gentleman would probably have to leave them by the end of January.

Mr. J. P. MACKENZIE (the honorary treasurer) read a statement of accounts, specifying all particulars.

The DEAN OF SYDNEY moved the first resolution,—"That the report now read be adopted as the report of the St. James's Parochial Association for 1868, and that it be printed, together with a list of subscribers and donors, for distribution through the parish." The Dean said he had much pleasure in attending to move the adoption of this report, first because he always felt a very deep interest in the Church Society; secondly, because he had been called upon to act as the secretary to that society in the Rev. Canon Allwood's absence; and, thirdly, because he found that the contributions of the St. James's Parochial Association had so greatly increased. The very rev. speaker proceeded to dwell on the important objects of the Church Society whose funds were to be replenished from this association, and from similar local organisations. He was happy to be able to state that the funds of the Church Society were not now in so depressed a state as they had been, and that but for the heavy pressure on the Gold Fields' Fund they might look forward to being able to show a clear balance sheet in the course of a few days. Many parishes had nobly exerted themselves to free the society from its indebtedness, but many other parishes, he regretted to say, failed to contribute as might have been expected. He was glad to find that they had adopted the agency of lady collectors, without which but little could be accomplished. The Dean went on to insist upon the importance of the objects of the Church Society, and upon the obligation which there was upon all Churchmen to contribute thereto. He encouraged the ladies to persevere in their labours, and, as an instance of the importance of the Church Society's work, referred pointedly to the example of Orange. The local action of the Church there had been commenced and long supported by the aid of the Church Society. Now, at Orange the Church was not only self-supporting, but raised annually at the rate of £3 a head upon its congregation of between 300 and 400 souls. The Dean cited also the case of the parish of St. Barnabas, Sydney, as another remarkable instance of the beneficial operation of the Church Society, and such like exterior assistance. He also cited the case of the comparatively new *quoad sacra* parish of Waterloo, which was now nearly self-supporting. He rejoiced to hear that the schools were so largely attended, and hoped the parish of St. James—one of the oldest in Sydney—would always exhibit an edifying example of internal organisation, and of an honourable liberality to other localities less happily situated.

Mr. RICHARD JONES seconded the motion, remarking that it had been a source of regret during previous years when he found that, from some defective organisation, the money collected for the Church's funds was falling off. That was now rectified, and they were under very particular obligations to the Rev. Mr. Cave for the active steps he had taken to revive and reinvigorate their Parochial Association. In their revived form they had not existed more than six months, and yet they had already raised upwards of £270—far more than they had raised altogether for the year previous. The parish of St. James' was provided with a church, and parsonage, and schools, and it ought to be ready to do much for the Church in unformed and struggling parishes in the interior. He had very great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. THOMAS KEMMIS moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That the thanks of the association be given to the ladies who have undertaken the office of district visitors, for their kind and assiduous labours in this work." The rev. gentleman supported the resolution in a neat and effective speech, in the course of which he dwelt upon the necessity of giving, and the importance of the objects proposed to be secured by the society they were asked to uphold. He pointed out that every Churchman was under a moral and religious obligation to subscribe to the society, which was duly appointed for the extension to others of the benefits of his holy religion.

Mr. E. JONES seconded the resolution, which was put, and carried as before.

It was then moved by the Rev. W. C. M. HILLYAR, and seconded by Mr. H. ROBERTS, "That the following gentlemen be requested to act as office bearers and committee for the present year:—The Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A. (president), Mr. J. P. Mackenzie (treasurer), Mr. W. Hemming and Mr. W. Forde (secretaries), the churchwardens, and Messrs. F. B. Toulmin, J. Brewster, R. Jones, J. Williams, A. B. Weigall, W. Forde, W. J. Williams, M.D., E. Blackmore, E. T. Beilby, W. Willman, W. Gibson, and E. R. Deas Thomson."

The resolution was put, and carried as before.

His Excellency then vacated the chair, and the Dean of Sydney took it.

The Rev. Mr. CAVE moved a vote of thanks to his Excellency for his kindness in attending and presiding, and he expressed his conviction that the Church of England had every reason to be very thankful that her interests were cared for by so judicious and influential a personage as his Excellency.

Mr. HEMMINGS seconded the vote of thanks, which was signified in the usual manner—all present standing up.

His EXCELLENCY said that he had visited some places in the interior since he had presided at their last meeting, and amongst other localities he had visited Jamberoo, one of those districts on behalf of which that parish charged itself with an especial interest. He had been very forcibly impressed with the obvious necessity that there evidently was in this colony for the organisation and efficient working of such associations in order to support the systematic action of the Church Society. Wherever he had been in the interior he had found much for that society to do, and to assist in having done. It was a common remark that regular uninterrupted attendance at Divine Service could not be expected to be secured where the church was two miles distant from the parties supposed to attend; and if that were the case, what must not be the irregularity and unsatisfactory character of the church attendance where the building was six, seven, or eight miles off—a far from uncommon distance in the interior. Often the distances between churches was far greater—such as could not possibly be ordinarily traversed by church-goers. If the work of the Church of England was to be carried on with all due and satisfactory efficiency, the staff of Church of England clergyman must be largely increased; and if so increased, there must, of course, be a much larger expenditure of money. To raise money for the fund appointed for such an object was, he understood, the peculiar province of the Church Society, and one with which they would all do well to identify themselves. It was a matter of pressing importance, and one which (as State-aid decreased) became daily more and more urgent. His Excellency instanced several localities in which the present ministrations of the Church were wholly inadequate, the visits of clergymen few and infrequent, and the churches widely distant from each other.

After a few observations from the DEAN, who explained that the annual income of the Church Society for general purposes was not more than £3000, the meeting terminated. A collection was made at the doors.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

ST. LEONARDS.—A meeting of the Council of this municipality took place at half-past 7 p.m. on the 6th instant. Present—Aldermen Woolcott, D'Arcy, Charlton, Cook, and Blue. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence—From the Principal Under-Secretary, that the Government had been pleased to accede to the prayer of the petition of the Council that the borough may be divided into wards. 2. From Mr. Edghill, drawing attention to a watercourse in Alfred-street. Referred to Improvement Committee. Reports received—From Finance Committee, on the payment of accounts. Attention was drawn to the circumstance that certain person or persons were maliciously destroying the alignment posts. Consideration referred to the Improvement Committee. Question, by Alderman Cook: What steps were being taken to enforce the rates now in arrear? The chairman replied that summonses were were being taken out in the Water Police Court against all defaulters. Motion, by Alderman Cook,—"That the report of the Finance Committee of the 31st December, 1868, recommending that the payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £102 2s. 6d., be authorised, be adopted." Seconded by Alderman Charlton, and carried. The Council then rose.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received at the port to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	254	17	3
Gin	118	1	7
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	2	8	9
Whisky	41	1	8
Rum	265	0	0
Perfumed spirits	29	10	8
Wine	42	3	0
Tobacco and snuff	81	13	0
—— unmanufactured	69	11	0
Cigars	17	8	10
Tea	168	1	6
Coffee and chicory	58	5	4
Sugar (unrefined)	180	0	0
Molasses	3	9	8
Dried fruits	7	1	9
Bonding warehouse duty	17	10	0
Pilotage (Sydney)	30	17	0
Dues	8	0	0
Rent	339	15	11
Total	£1729	16	0

The Lochiel has cleared for London with 1658 bales wool, 90 bales cotton, 226 casks tallow, 163 casks cocoanut oil, 11 bales leather, 58 casks cuttings, and other produce.

The Canaan arrived to-day from London, with a cargo of general merchandise.

The wool sales held to-day were hardly so active as those held last week, but prices exhibited no alteration on those recently obtained. Fleece wools sold at 7¾d. to 14½d.; greasy, 3½d. to 7¼d. Sheepskins were in active demand at slightly improved rates. Annexed are particulars of sales.

By Mr. Ebsworth: DA&Co, 25 fleece at 12d., 2 at 10¾d.; 6 various at 3d. to 7d.; NEP, 27 greasy at 7d.; pieces at 3½d.; and 9 odd bales. About 10,000 sheepskins at 3½d. to 4½d., and pelts at 1d.

By Mr. Devlin: H, 14 fleece at 11d., 4 at 10d. to 12½d., 2 greasy at 5½d.; 8 lots skins at 3¾d. to 4½d., pelts at 1d.

By Messrs. Harrison and Jones: Sharpley 45 bales greasy at 5½d.; NH over Mount Marshall, 14 at 5½d.; M M'M, 27 at 6½d.; HO over, 5 at 6d.; ML&Co, 92 fleece at 13½d.; 8 greasy, various brands, at 6½d. to 7½d., 1 mixed at 6½d., 1 scoured at 13½d., 2 locks at 2d. and 2½d.; 7 bales skins at 2½d. to 4d.

By Messrs. Mort and Co.: ⌒ over JL, 32 greasy at 6½d.; JLCR, 7 fleece at 8d.; LM over T, 5 at 11d.; JB, 9½ at 12d.; TL, 11 at 12½d., 5 mixed at 5d.; GD, 10 fleece at 12d.; E 5, 13 at 12½d.; MS, 10 mixed at 4½d.; WOB, 5 at 7¾d.; JB over S, 13 fleece at 12d.; JG over B, 7 at 12d.; Oq, 8 at 10½d., and in small lots, 9 fleece at 10d. to 12d., 4 scoured at 15½d., 31 mixed locks and greasy at 2½d. to 8¾d., and 4 lots skins at 3½d. to 4½d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: S, 6 bales mixed at 6d.; Hat over Yarrawa, 40 fleece at 12½d.; MS, 20 at 11½d.; H, 5 at 10¾d.; M, 5 at 10¾d.; B&G, 24 at 14¾d., 6 locks and pieces at 8½d.; B in diamond, 14 greasy at 4¾d.; WJJ, 8 fleece at 9½d.; LH, 6 at 12½d.; Bolero, 25 at 11¾d.; O, 6 greasy at 4¾d.; Pit, 13 at 6½d.; 19 fleece at 12½d.; HH over CC, 9 greasy at 7¼d.; M'Mahon over J, 18 at 5¾d.; WB, 7 at 6½d.; RVP, 39 at 7¼d., 16 fleece at 15d.; HO, 6 at 11½d.; HC over 3, 7 at 9½d.; also, in small lots, 14 fleece at 9½d. to 13d.; 38 greasy, mixed, and locks, at 1d. to 8d.; 13 lots sheepskins at 2d. to 4½d.; and 7 lots pelts at 1d. to 1½d.

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: WILLEROO, 98 bales greasy at 6½d. per lb.; ditto, 5 pieces at 1¾d.; CS over Cinderella, 5 fleece at 12¾d.; XB, 4 bales locks and pieces at 3d.

Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb will sell by auction, to-morrow, the cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Leon, the damaged portion of the teas ex Lorelei, and of breadstuffs ex Coorong.

The Colonial Treasurer made his financial statement this evening, and laid before the Assembly various returns having reference to the finances of the colony. Taking these returns seriatim, we find that on the 31st of December, 1867, there was a cash balance at credit of Consolidated Revenue Fund, amounting to £420,270 3s.; there was received from the Government of Victoria, on account of Murray River Customs, for 1867, £61,800; repayments on account of services of 1867 and previous years, £24,611 10s. 1d. Total, £506,681 13s. 1d. Of this amount £247,128 4s. 7d. was disbursed on account of services of 1867 and previous years, and the Savings' Bank was repaid a temporary loan of £100,000. An unpaid balance of £4647 14s. 11d. on account of supplementary estimates for 1867 and previous years, and £87,179 11s. 2d. on account of votes and balances of votes for the same periods, swelled the debits to £438,955 10s. 8d., leaving a balance of £67,726 2s. 5d., being an estimated surplus on 31st December, 1867, which surplus was carried to credit of last year's account. The actual revenue receipts during 1868 amounted to £2,107,156 15s. 2d., but of this £61,800 was on account of and has been already credited to 1867, and £31,503 2s. 11d. was for advances refunded, thereby reducing the revenue account to £2,013,853 12s. 3d. Balance due by Victorian Government on account of Murray River Customs, £25,000; estimated savings on last year, £100,000; amount proposed to be raised by loan, £13,260, leaving a deficit on 31st December last of £157,454 3s. The year's disbursements are thus specified:—General services, £1,488,503 0s. 1d.; special appropriations, £531,811; amounts provided by constitutional and colonial Acts, £58,057; supplementary estimates for 1868, £155,239 10s. 4d.; special appropriations, £30,423 7s. 3d.; short-dated debentures to be redeemed, £100,000; charges proposed to be provided for by loan, £13,260. Total, £2,377,293 17s. 8d. For the current year Mr. Samuel estimates the revenue at £2,166,572; amount proposed to be raised by loan for public works, £184,265; by issue of Treasury bills to redeem short-dated debentures, due at the end of this year, £100,000. Total income, £2,450,837. Under the head of Expenditure, general services are debited with £1,505,034; provided by constitutional and colonial Acts, £58,981; special appropriations, £571,434; debentures due 31st December next, £100,000; and loan for public works, £184,625;—thus leaving an estimated surplus on the year of £30,763.

The actual receipts for 1868 and the estimated revenue for 1869 are thus detailed:—

	1868.	1869.
Customs	£847,530*	£815,000
Duty on refined sugar and molasses	15,287	16,000
Duty on spirits distilled in the colony	20,971	28,000
Gold revenue	24,760	24,000
Mint receipts	19,518	20,000
Land revenue	542,080	584,265
Assessment on sheep under Scab Acts	8,334	6,000
Fees on inspection of cattle	39	130
Postage	81,259	84,000
Money orders' commission	2,520	2,800
Fees under Registration of Brands Act	1,378	280
Contributions under Cattle Disease Prevention Act	106	...
Fees under the Necropolis Act of 1867	558	3,000
Licenses	78,128	79,189
Fees of office	26,237	29,856
Fines and forfeitures	6,392	7,025
Rents, exclusive of land	27,480	27,221
Stamps	62,351	61,000
Railway receipts	215,738	270,000
Electric Telegraph receipts	29,912	35,000
Pilotage rates, harbour dues and fees	15,836	16,000
Tonnage dues	5,841	5,800
Rates under Chinese Act	—	—
Interest on City Debentures	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous	57,026	42,000
Totals	£2,107,157	2,166,572

* Includes a payment of £61,800 by the Government of Victoria, on account of 1866-7.

With reference to these accounts the Treasurer stated that his predecessor had estimated the surplus of 1867 at £150,000, and the deficit for last year at £17,000. When he took office in 1865, there was a deficit of about £850,000, and now he found that a similar debt existed, although in the interval £792,330 had been raised by new taxes expressly for the purpose of liquidating this debt, but which had not been so applied. During that time new services had absorbed £801,486. The present deficiency debt amounted to £850,674, of which £343,200 was represented by Treasury bills due in April next, £300,000 in short-dated debentures, of which £100,000 fell due at the end of the current, and similar amounts at the end of the two succeeding years, and £50,000 in 1872. The balance consisted of last year's deficit. To meet a portion of this debt he intended again to issue Treasury bills, but he proposed meeting the whole of the deficiency by a funded debt which would be placed on the colonial market, and thus give colonial investors an opportunity of taking it up and retaining the interest in the colony. The public debt now amounted to £9,585,830, which he did not propose at present to consolidate. He considered the late loan had been satisfactorily placed on the London market, but after deducting the charges, &c., it yielded only £96 4s. 2d. per cent. With reference to the cash balance of £204,269 to the credit of the Government on October 27, £150,000 was borrowed from the Bank of New South Wales on October 19, on account of the million loan; that loan had been liquidated, and on 31st December last the cash balance was £180,479. The expenditure in 1857 was £3 15s. 3d. per head of the population; in 1868 it amounted to £4 11s. 7d. In salaries alone the annual expenditure was now £560,742, and he considered that there were too many persons in the public service. As regarded taxation, no new taxes are to be imposed at present, but should it be necessary to provide for increased expenditure, the Treasurer hinted at his intention to propose either a property or income tax, or perhaps both. The ad valorem duties he condemned as demoralising and unjust to honest traders, and he hoped to get rid of them altogether.

THE BITE OF THE CENTIPEDE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Seeing an inquiry in this morning's *Herald*, for an antidote to the bite or sting of venemous insects, I wish to state what knowledge and experience *I* have gained.

In 1839, when second officer of the whale ship Avon, out of this port, cruising among the Solomon Islands, where these kind of insects abound, and are brought off to the vessels in yams, firewood, and other products, I was going down into the cabin barefooted, and trod on a large centipede nearly 8 inches long, one of the most venomous kind, blue and green back, with white belly, which stung me under the ankle, leaving two small punctures bleeding, with a sharp pain running up the leg. I immediately went to the medicine chest and applied hartshorn, rubbing it well into the wounds, which relieved the smarting pain at once, and I never felt any ill effects afterwards.

In 1852, when sailing the schooner Rose of Eden in the Macleay River trade, for Mr. Verge, I happened to mention the above occurrence to him, when he told me that the best cure, in his opinion, was ipecacuanha mixed as a paste and placed on the wound as soon as possible; that he had cured the sting or bites of all kinds of insects and reptiles except snakes, and that he felt quite sure it would cure their bite; also, in fact, he always carried some of it about with him in case of accident.

One extreme case he mentioned was that of a blackfellow who was stung in the river, while bathing, by what the blacks call "bullrout" (whatever that is), and when brought to him the poor fellow was swollen so much that he thought he would burst. He at once applied a poultice of ipecacuanha, and in the course of a few hours the man was quite recovered.

Since that I have applied strong liquid ammonia to venomous stings and ringworm, and always with success; and of the remedies mentioned I think this is the best: only be sure to keep the ammonia in a glass-stoppered bottle, perfectly air-tight, or it will loose its virtue.

Yours obediently,
J. T. SMITH.

January 7th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In answer to a request for a recipe for centipede bite, I know that the spirits of turpentine will cure the same in five minutes, if applied immediately after; and I believe it will have the same effect on the scorpion bite also. It must be well rubbed in at the time.

J. K.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Through the courtesy of a neighbour I am able to hand you the following paper, which may prove interesting to those connected with vine culture.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN WYNDHAM.

Sydney, January 7.

"On the Influence of Iodurretted Manures for preserving the Vine from the attack of the Oidium Tuckeri, and on the peculiar qualities of the wine from vines thus treated. By M. Rivet.

"I was invited in 1847, by Dr. Leze, to examine a variety of wine to which extraordinary properties were attributed. In 1849, my friend, M. Souleyet, afforded me a similar opportunity, boasting of the efficacy of this wine in certain diseases. I had detected iodine in it, when I was informed that the vines from which it had been produced had not been attacked by the oidium, and that M. Morride had obtained remarkable cures by the aid of iodised manures. I then followed up the experiments which I now have the honour of submitting to the judgment of the Academy. My researches have brought to light the following facts:—

"1. The manure produced by the fermentation of marine plants has been employed since 1835 in some parts of Spain. The soil into which this manure is introduced, contains, on the average, 1-600,000th of iodine. The vines growing in it have hitherto escaped the oidium.

"2. The wine produced by these vines possesses special properties; it bears the name of Malaga Rives de Mer in commerce; it is very rare. It is the natural product richest in iodine; it contains this principle in the proportion of 1-50,000th on the average.

"3. The iodine naturally contained in vegetables or in animals exerts an action which, from its nature and intensity, cannot be compared with that of its chemical preparations. This principle is in organised beings in a state of combination which heightens and modifies its action."

INCENDIARISM.—On the night of Monday, the 28th ultimo, or the following morning (says the *Braidwood Dispatch*) two buildings on the land of Mr. F. Mason, at Krawarree, were burnt down to the ground. One was a large barn and the other was a dairy, the first being erected of substantially sawn timber, and the latter of stone. It is very improbable that they could both have caught fire accidentally, as they are some hundred yards apart, and the grass was quite bare around them, and nothing was between them to carry the fire from one building to the other. The inevitable conclusion is that they were both set fire to by some miscreant or other.

NEW WHEAT.—This season's grain (says the *Yass Courier*) is being freely offered for sale in town, but the price tendered is so low that sellers are not likely to part with their wheat yet awhile. We have heard of 3s. 6d. a bushel having been offered, and, as might be expected, indignantly refused. The only sale we have heard of was at 4s. 6d. White oats have been offered in town at 4s. 6d., but we have not heard whether a sale was effected at that figure.

WHAT IS SODA-WATER?—This is a question which the *British Medical Journal* endeavours to answer this week by a report on the "soda-water of commerce," with analyses of fourteen specimens sold under the names of the principal makers. As might have been anticipated from what had been stated in that journal on the subject, the composition of the aërated water sold under this name varies greatly. It was hardly perhaps, however, to be expected that only one out of all the specimens examined should answer to the prescribed tests, or that a large proportion of them should be entirely devoid of any alkali likely to be useful to the dyspeptic. The British Pharmacopœia prescribes fifteen grains of bicarbonate of soda to the bottle; and when a medical man orders soda water, that is what he expects his order to produce. One only specimen of soda-water among the fourteen examined, that of Blake, came up to this standard. Hooper and Webb were next in quality, and are remarked as very agreeable in flavour. Five of the specimens were altogether devoid of alkali. This is mainly important to those who desire a truly alkaline water, and for whom such drinks are ordered. For those who drink soda-water as a purely "aërated water" agreeably charged with gas, the quantity of bicarbonate of soda is unimportant. But there are many who have good reasons for wishing to correct the acidity of their wines, and to aid their digestion by an alkaline water. Such persons are apt to be very much misled at present by drinking many of the beverages sold as soda-water, but which are truly only carbonic acid water, and should be so called.

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THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Times.*)

MADRID, OCTOBER 17.

THERE is nothing changed in the situation of Spanish affairs. The Manifesto to which I alluded in one of my recent letters, by which the Provisional Government was expected to throw out some hints as to the future destinies of the country, is not quite ready yet. Matters proceed at a leisurely pace in Spain. What would elsewhere be denounced as "provoking slowness" is here dignified into "mature deliberation." But, notwithstanding this unaccountable delay, the real intentions of the Provisional Government are as well known as if the official organ had spoken out. General Prim has freely declared, through the medium of a French journal devoted to his interests, that "no other Government than a Constitutional Monarchy could suit the Spanish people." He has been twitted by a celebrated writer in another French newspaper, on the various grounds that "such a profession of faith on his part prejudges a question which, it had been agreed, was to be left for solution to the Spanish nation itself, as represented in a Constituent Assembly by Deputies chosen upon the principle of universal suffrage;" moreover, that "it is idle for Spanish statesmen to talk about a Constitutional Monarchy, for a monarchy must needs imply a monarch, and it would be vain for the Crown of Spain to go a begging for a wearer either among the reigning or among the dispossessed dynasties, inasmuch as insurmountable difficulties arise against every candidate that can be named;" that, consequently, "there is no other alternative left for Spain than a Republic, and that the attitude of the various revolutionary Juntas established throughout the Peninsula clearly points to the formation of a Federal Commonwealth."

General Prim carries an easy victory over all these objections. In the first place, he argues, there is no attempt, as there is no wish, on the part of the Provisional Government to impose their own views upon the nation. If they "pronounced" for the exclusion of Queen Isabella and of all the Bourbon dynasty from the Throne, and if they now advocate a Constitutional Monarchy as best suited to the wants and tendencies of the country, it is not because they wish in any manner to bias or even to guide public opinion; it is simply because they *interpret* it. Should the Constituent Cortes vote for a restoration of the ex-Queen, the ex-Queen would certainly be empowered to return. But there is little to be gained by speculating on similar contingencies. "Should the sky fall there would be a prodigious catch of larks." That the whole nation bodily has proscribed the Queen and her family is more than evident from the fact that even her stanchest champions and partisans have fallen away from her, and shun her contact in the very land of exile which they have been made to share with her. Canvass all the Spaniards in and out of Spain as you will, the Queen could muster no other votes than those of Claret and Marfori. In the same manner, the question of the form of Government is prejudged, not by the Provisional Government, but by the nation itself. "Why do you say to us that we cannot have a Monarchy without a Monarch?" says Prim. "Will you tell us how we can make a Republic without Republicans?" It may require no less than a Diogenes' lantern to look for a man, but what blaze of light is sufficient to find a people? Now there is not only no Republican people in Spain, but even no Republican party. With the exception of a few very honourable, but very hazy and visionary, lunatics, the idea of a Republic is loudly and resolutely scouted by the very leaders of the so-called "Democratic" party. One Orense and one Castlear would not make a Spanish Republic any more than one Ledru Rollin and one Louis Blanc make a French Republic. No doubt, the Constituent Cortes *might* vote for a Federal Commonwealth if they chose—only, they won't.

Such are the intimate convictions of the Provisional Government and of all the politicians working with them in the various Juntas and committees; and they think it not only their right but also their duty to speak out and to act up to those convictions. There may be no design to bias or even to guide opinion, but it may be desirable to prepare by enlightening it. The Provisional Government need not convey their own views to the people, but it is important that they should reveal to the people the people's own mind, that they should tell the Spaniards what the Spaniards themselves wish, for consciousness of its own aims and aspirations rises slowly and confusedly in the brains of a multitude.

General Prim and his friends are rebuked for their inconsistency in scheming a monarchy without a monarch. "If you were Monarchists," it is urged, "you should have spared the throne in your demolition of the Government; you should either have made the best of the Sovereign you had or you should have had another Sovereign ready to be substituted immediately in her stead." Prim and his friends avow the disadvantage under which they have been and are still labouring. To overthrow the Bourbons was a matter of sentiment; it was a necessity of poetical justice. To have a successor near at hand would have been a measure of political wisdom, but till the throne was vacant it was neither prudent nor practicable to bargain for it. "First catch your hare," is the only sound doctrine. Serrano and his friends of the Union Liberal are still suspected of harbouring the Duke of Montpensier as their King *in petto*. It is likely enough that some understanding between that Pretender and the banished Generals existed. But, somehow or other, the Duke of Montpensier missed his chance. Had he boldly and openly cast in his lot with his partisans, had he shown himself at Cadiz on the 17th of September, and had the cry from the beginning been "Down with Isabella, and up with Ferdinand," he might have been the William of Orange of the Spanish Monarchy. But he tarried behind at Lisbon with the silly *Nolo episcopari* simper on his lips. If people take him at his word—if Spain, like a coy beauty, tells him "Whoever does not wish for me does not deserve to have me"—he has only himself to blame. Whether he coveted the crown or not he knows best; but what every one is now sure of is that "he shall not get it."

With the exception of that negative certainty, however, nothing whatever can positively be asserted about the future King of Spain. The Provisional Government will go or send about in quest of him. It is a melancholy evidence of the degree of abjection into which Royalty has everywhere fallen that not only is there not one among the various Princes who have been named that may be said to have anything in the world to recommend him, but not even one who is not seriously objectionable on some ground or other. There is no question about best or worst. Beggars should not be choosers. What is essential is that the Provisional Government should be able to propose a candidate who may be made at all acceptable, and who may be sure to accept. All that requires a little management, both diplomatic and Parliamentary. About the former, the Provisional Government will immediately go to work, if indeed they are not already at work. But the result of their contrivances abroad will, formally at least, be kept as a secret at home till the subject can be referred to the Constituent Assembly, two or three months at least from this date.

In the meanwhile, nothing can be more marvellous than the equanimity with which the present rulers look forward to this inevitable delay. They apprehend no danger from so protracted a period of suspense. Spain has now little less than 500 different Governments. Everywhere the revolutionary Juntas exercise sovereign power, and turn it to every purpose that may be deemed conducive to local interests, regardless of the exigencies of the common welfare. It is chaos, no doubt, general anarchy, though as yet not characterised by any very deplorable excesses. Very little harm has as yet been done that may be called serious, and absolutely none that may be considered irreparable. In the meanwhile the supremacy of the Provisional Government is everywhere readily and cheerfully acknowledged. Most of the Governors, civil and military, are already at their posts, and the revolutionary Juntas either resign their office, or make it subservient to the development of the central authority. Nothing hitherto could be more docile or more amenable to rule than the majority of these Juntas. They may err, but they do not stubbornly persevere in error. The Junta of Barcelona has issued a decree providing for the demolition of one of the forts which command the city, and which was peculiarly obnoxious to the people as a curb upon their riotous disposition. That citadel was doomed, contractors for the work of destruction were already forthcoming, and the site had been parcelled out and advertised for sale in building lots; but the Provisional Government gently represented that "the fortifications of Barcelona were of vital importance for the safety of the State, and that any interference with them should at least be put off till it could be referred to the Cortes of the nation"—and the rash decree was rescinded, and the obnoxious stronghold will be left standing till the competent authorities decide on its fate.

It is precisely because the country exhibits so much power of self-control, because the maintenance of order has proved hitherto so easy a task, that some people ask why a state of things which must necessarily be prolonged for the next three months, and which causes no uneasiness for so considerable a period, might not be allowed to continue for an indefinite time—why what is exceptional might not become normal, what is provisional might not be accepted as permanent. Spain is now, and will for three months be, to all intents and purposes, a Republic. Why not a Republic for three years or three centuries? Why should Spain be saddled with a Prince about whom she can know but little, and care even less? Whatever Government may be contrived, Spain is already most essentially a Democratic State. She is wedded to universal suffrage, to the most unlimited freedom of the Press, of meeting, of association, &c. Rear up ever so high a throne, it will have to be "grounded" on Republican institutions. We may be told that a throne is a stopgap against citizen ambition; that legitimate succession removes a periodical bone of contention; that a well-understood Constitutional Government is nothing but a Republic with a perpetual Presidency. But what need is there of a Prince, of a foreign Prince, possibly of an idiotic or profligate Prince, whose utmost merits lie in the prospects he may hold out of uninterrupted descent? Will not a subject do as well? Has not Spain some well-known, able, and popular citizen to whom she may look up as the head of a new dynasty? Can she do better than proclaim President Prim Dictator Prim, or, finally, King or Emperor Don Juan Prim?

Such are the suggestions insidiously put forward by some of Prim's bitterest enemies, and repeated by some of his more zealous than rational friends. Were it not for Prim himself, the thing would be feasible enough. But Prim knows better. I have described the General as an ambitious man; I meant no blame by it, for the limits which part ambition as the worst of vices from ambition as the greatest of virtues can be traced by no human hand. Prim is ambitious. He knows his own worth; he feels himself born to rule; he has the welfare of his country at heart as well as in hand, and he feels confident that no man is more able or willing to promote it than himself. Happen what may, Prim must be at the head of the Spanish Government, or he will see the reason why. Pound all the Kings and Princes of Europe in a mortar, knead them into one Royal candidate possessing all the requisites for the kingly office, bring him to Madrid, and I defy you to rouse in his favour one-tenth of the enthusiasm which burst out spontaneously on Prim's triumphal entrance into Madrid on the 7th instant. But there are men who are born to be kings, and there are other men destined to be only king-makers. Prim is not the man to give in to so silly a temptation. I will not say that he would put away a crown if he could have it, if he could quietly and safely have it. I give him no unnecessary credit for disinterestedness and self-denial; but I stand up for his good strong sense and discretion. He knows very well what a crown of thorns the royal diadem would be on the brow of any Spanish subject. He is thoroughly aware of the evanescence of even such popularity as is now so noisy about him. He can easily anticipate the envy, the heart-burning, the implacable rancour of those who are now his equals, the disappointment of the masses, their readiness to break the idol they have themselves placed on the altar. Of course—at least very probably—opposition could be put down with the strong hand. But many a man who could make up his mind to be a king would shrink from the necessity of becoming a tyrant. It is not every man who would have the heart to make a *coup d'etat*, or "wade through slaughter to a throne." I feel very confident that Prim's ambition is not of the crimson dye. He might find himself under the cruel necessity of shedding blood for his country's safety; but he will certainly not put himself in a position to do so for his own elevation or aggrandisement. Hitherto he has looked upon the scheme as the mere brain-sick vision of idle speculators. But were the thing presented before him in a more serious shape, I am sure he would recoil from it with disgust and abhorrence, and withdraw himself from it with invincible resolution, were it even necessary to break off from friends and country and once more to seek the quiet and obscurity of his *safe refuge* in the Harrow Road.

1 O'CLOCK.

One of those semi-tragic incidents which threaten to compromise the bloodless character of the Spanish Revolution occurred here yesterday in the afternoon. Don André de Montemayor, a captain of one of those companies which, under the command of Naneti, were guilty of the most savage excesses at Bejar a few days ago, had the consummate impudence to show himself about in the streets of Madrid. He was traced to a lodging-house in the Carrera de San Geronimo, and followed there by an angry crowd, led by some of his own soldiers, who had recognised him. A maidservant, in breathless terror, had just time to warn him that armed men were about to break into his apartment. Half-dressed as he was, the wretch thrust himself out of the window, on the third floor, and, with great address letting himself down from one balcony to another, succeeded in reaching the street without any serious injury. As he was running to the Puerta del Sol, he luckily met a patrol of civil guards, whose protection he claimed, and under whose escort he was safely conveyed to the dungeons in the Palacio de la Gobernacion. Had it not been for his presence of mind and for his monkey-like climbing dexterity, he would certainly have met with the treatment he deserved. Shooting such wretches as himself and his commander, Brigadier Naneti, would be only too much mercy. By their brutality and atrocity at Bejar they have put themselves out of the pale of all laws of humanity.

People here are not quite reconciled to the stratagem by which Colonel Cevallos has been enabled to escape punishment for his cold-blooded assassination of Senor Vallin at Montoro. It is given out that the colonel is mad, and he has been shut up in an asylum. The truth is, however, that he was only a savage, and ought never to have been at large, much less trusted with a military command. A man cannot, perhaps, help being a wild beast, but he ought to be treated accordingly. The body of his unhappy victim has been conveyed with great pomp to Madrid, and buried on Sunday last, all the authorities and the population attending the funeral.

BABY TRAVELLERS.

(*From the Spectator.*)

NEXT to the American children, the German are the most prominent; but their prominence is not at dinner. There they are at work on the business of life, and are remarkable only from the half quizzical, half servile attention paid to them by their fathers, and their astounding linguistic capacity. One of them, who sat opposite us a fortnight since, a meek, staid-looking, self-impressed little person, with red hair, talked three languages with equal fluency, ordered her father's wine, dictated some extraordinary combinations of footstools and chairs which ultimately seated her about six inches above the table, and was watched by her father, a widower obviously, with a sort of admiring awe. Somehow she was like Pauline in Currer Bell's "Villette," and before she had been in the hotel three hours some speciality in the child was recognised; everybody nodded, or rather bowed, to her—salutes which she returned with the gravest of inclinations—and the waiters watched her as if their places depended on her fiat. We have an impression, quite without evidence, that her father was a man of considerable rank, but anyhow, in twenty-four hours the child had made her presence distinctly felt throughout the house, and so completely asserted her position that if she had ordered champagne for breakfast some one would have brought it without a glance to seek the father's consent. She, of course, was not typical, being in her way a character; and, as we suspect, but do not know, aided by her father's place in the world; but it is true that, next to the Americans, the Germans seem to accord their children the most liberty, to treat them with the least reference to disparity of age. Both nations spend for their children, too, with a liberality which approaches extravagance; the Germans lugging about small armies of retainers, and the Americans submitting, on their behalf, to the most preposterous claims. We met in the Oberland one party of nine, for whom a careful mother had not only engaged nine mules, but nine guides, all strictly charged to prevent the slightest attempt at rapid motion.

The French children are much less independent. French mothers also allow their children to join the *table d'hote*, but they do not allow them such independence, on the contrary, restraining them, if anything, more than English people do. On the other hand, they pay them infinitely more attention. A Frenchman cares probably a great deal more about his dinner than an Englishman, but he will interrupt it much more frequently to talk to a child, will mix its wine more carefully, will discuss with a waiter more at length the suitability of particular dishes. The American child seems to rule the family much more; but the French child absorbs it, and has, we suspect, much more influence upon its movements. It is very unusual, for example, for any but a French family to seat a servant at dinner; but they, if they have children with them, do it constantly, solely that the little ones may be well and quickly looked after, and compelled rigidly to observe *les convenances*. A certain forethought for the little people, a sense that they have rights, is very perceptible in their arrangements, the care sometimes, no doubt, degenerating into most injurious fondness. We saw a French father whose son, about five, had expressed a wish for water *en route* to Chur, pay a franc for a glass, then, as the train started, buy the glass itself, and then, when the little imp threw glass and water out of window in a pet at the delay, take him on his knee and spend half an hour in vain attempts to bring him to a happier mood. One could understand after that why freedom of bequest seems unnatural to Frenchmen. Sulkiness among French travelling children is, however, very rare. As a rule, they seem as happy as birds, and like birds they are everywhere at once, till they form a distinct feature in the prospect. Their momentary importance pleases them, and so does the variety of scene; and when not suffering torments from indigestion they generally contrive to fill the hotels with life, and movement, and happy, if somewhat shrill laughter. Though not left independent, they are left with servants much more than English children are, and not always with the most beneficial result. They see too much of the great vice of French servants, their indifference to truth. Approaching Paris from the south a little while since, the writer and his wife noticed a child, obviously of very good class, attended by two nursemaids, and a young seminarist, whose relation to the party was not easily intelligible. Arriving at the ticket station, the superior *bonne* produced two tickets, and remarked audibly that she intended to carry the child through without paying for a third. The little lady was about seven; but the conducteur was informed, with all the gravity of a Frenchwoman when telling a deliberate lie, that she was under two. "Under two! but—Mesdames." It was of no use, she was under two, and the conducteur turned to the theological student, still reading his breviary. "At least, monsieur, you will not affirm a story so monstrous, so incredible." The seminarist half-raised his eye-lids, bowed in a manner quite sacrosanct, and replied, "I know the child, and she is under two." "Well," affirmed the conducteur, with some slight temper, "if you get that child through the barrier without a ticket I'll eat her," and disappeared. The women seem frightened—having, we suspect, received the fare from their mistress—and we anticipated a scene; but we had underrated French ingenuity. "Fan must play baby," said the nurse, and Fan was obviously delighted. In a minute or two she was stripped, clad in a nightgown or chemise of some sort, a handkerchief folded over her head, her hair combed back, and she herself transformed into a baby in long clothes. No human being could have detected the deception, unless he had noticed that the nurse stooped with her weight. The little imp shut her eyes and did *ingenue* as if she had been bred to the stage, and as a baby in arms she was successfully carried into Paris, the seminarist leading the way through the wicket, book in hand and eyes on the floor. The women who played that trick, nevertheless watched over that child as none but the best English servants would have done, and would have thought nothing of losing their own dinners to gratify any whims she might express at table.

Does travelling benefit young children? We cannot say, for we have never watched English children under the ordeal; but we suspect not. They are injuriously fed, keep late hours, and enjoy far too much excitement for their mental health. The constant change of scene is a strain upon the mind for which they obtain little or no compensation, and which accounts for the weary, half *blase* look they wear on their return.

IRON PRODUCED BY ELECTRICITY.

(*From the Scientific Review.*)

THE production of iron by electricity has been occupying the attention of several experimentalists in France and Germany for the last few months, and we lay the following details before our readers because we feel assured that the subject will not long remain apparently neglected in this country. The galvanic process, so simple in itself, may some day give rise to a revolution in our present modes of manufacturing the various descriptions of iron. One of the most acute and successful of our Midland Counties ironmasters, Mr. J. P. Hunt, of Gospel Oak, Tipton, has long held that electricity, or electro-magnetism, will some day be utilized in the production of iron of a certain quality. Quite recently, M. Bouillet read a report to the Société d'Encouragement of Paris upon certain electric processes imagined by M. Feuquières; but as the latter gentleman has not thought proper to allow their publication at present, all that the reporter could do was to lay before the society the metal produced, with a few remarks upon its extraordinary properties. We will try and do a little more, by briefly exposing the process in the hands of Herr Klein and Dr. Franz Varrentrapp, who have recently devoted much attention to it. The production of iron by means of galvanism has already formed the subject of several minor essays and experiments, which will doubtless lead to greater things; the process has actually been employed for certain useful purposes. Thus, in the process of MM. Salmon and Garnier, the heliographers of Paris, a thin layer of steel is deposited, by means of galvanism, upon the copper plate. When it was sought to increase the thickness of the plate thus produced, it was found that the deposited metal was no longer coherent, but easily fell to powder. This circumstance was immediately taken advantage of by Mr. Collas, who applied it to obtain chemically pure iron, which could be easily pulverized in a mortar, and is eagerly sought after for medicinal use, for the manufacture of fireworks, and a variety of other purposes. According to our French contemporary, the *Cosmos* (a journal which, like *Les Mondes*, has recently taken to look upon every great and useful discovery as having naturally arisen in France), one of the first essays in which iron was obtained in a coherent form by means of galvanism was made by Messrs Boch and List, in 1846, by decomposing a solution of sulphate of iron, previously rendered as neutral as possible. In 1847, Professor Boettger, whose name is already well known to our readers, showed that, by decomposing a double salt of protoxide of iron and ammonia, a brilliant deposit of metallic iron in a coherent state could be obtained. It would appear that since that time until the year 1862, when M. Feuquières exhibited some galvanic iron in London, nothing of any consequence was done in this direction. But whilst these attempts were being made in France, similar experiments were commenced in Russia by Herr Klein and Professor Jacobi, and in Germany by Dr. Franz Varrentrapp. The objects exhibited in the Exhibition of 1862, obtained by the secret process of M. Feuquières, consisted principally of models, reproductions of medals, coins, &c. The most remarkable circumstance connected with them was doubtless the peculiar properties of the iron thus produced. In the first place, it is exceedingly pure; it is harder and has a less specific gravity than ordinary soft iron; it can be forged cold even after it has been several times annealed; it takes magnetism in the same manner as steel which has been slightly hardened; and, finally, it resists the action of acids and atmospheric air, somewhat like iron which has been rendered "passive" by the action of nitric acid. It can thus be made to take a variety of forms, which renders it very valuable for the reproduction of engravings, for bookbinders, artificial flower makers, modelling of antique vases, coins, &c. The process which the French experimenter appears so desirous of keeping secret is, however, tolerably well known. Herr Klein, of St. Petersburg, lately undertook some experiments at the instigation of Professor Jacobi. The iron he produced was obtained by the galvanic decomposition of a salt of protoxide of iron combined with a salt of ammonia; in fact, precisely the method proposed by Professor Boettger. In the course of twenty-four hours the metal reduced from this solution, by means of a weak constant current, has the thickness of a sheet of paper; it is very hard, possesses some of the properties of tempered steel, appears to resist acids, and they say it contains nitrogen. But this we do not believe, and Dr. Varrentrapp also denies it.

The latter has published, in a recent number of the *Polytechnisches Notizblatt*, an interesting dissertation upon the production of iron in a coherent state, and of any required thickness, by means of a galvanic current. When ordinary green vitriol is dissolved in water, and the solution connected with the copper cylinder of a single Daniell's battery, by means of an iron plate which plunges into the solution, whilst another metallic plate, also plunged into the solution, and on which it is wished to deposit the iron, is connected with the zinc of the battery, this is what we observe:—When both plates are about the same size, it is true that a thin coating of iron will be obtained, but it will remain very thin, and generally an abundant evolution of gas will occur. But if we now place in the solution, and in connection with the iron plate, a notable quantity of rolled iron wire, the deposit of metallic iron will be increased in thickness comparatively with its surface, and the work proceeds with regularity. But the iron thus precipitated has a strong tendency to become warty on the edges; it is very rough, and so hard that a good English file can scarcely touch it; it is, however, so malleable that it can be rolled round a glass tube. The vessel in which the iron solution is contained must be large enough to allow the two plates to be at least four or five inches apart, and it is, perhaps, best to separate them by means of a glass diaphragm which does not reach the bottom of the liquid. According to Dr. Varrentrapp, an iron coating thus deposited upon a model will be as sharp as a copper deposit, provided the model be thinly coated with silver, and then blackened by being immersed for a short time in a solution of sulphuretted hydrogen; this also allows the iron deposit to be easily detached without losing its form, even when it is no thicker than a sheet of paper. As to the Daniell battery, when it is first started a little sulphuric acid may be added to the concentrated solution of sulphate of copper; the zinc must be amalgamated, and plunged into water containing 1-36th of its weight of sulphuric acid. When gas bubbles hinder the process by appearing on the model, it must be immediately withdrawn and submitted to a stream of pure water, and then replaced in the solution. The latter must also be as neutral as possible. The exact degree of concentration is not of great importance, but the best results appear to have been obtained with a liquid composed of 4 lbs. of green vitriol, 3 lbs. of chloride of ammonium, and 30 lbs. of water. Without the addition of the sal ammoniac, the process lingers. The iron thus produced is of a clear grey colour, susceptible of taking a very fine polish; as long as the deposit is thin it is bright and shining, but as it thickens it becomes grey and dull.

PRACTICAL JOKING AT LEYDEN.—Before quitting Leyden on my way to the Zuider Zee and the city of three hundred and thirty bridges, let me tell you of a practical jest that used to be played off upon lady tourists who ascended the Tower of Leyden. It has recently been given up, but it was so thoroughly the ideal of a Dutch joke that I cannot forbear recounting it. At the entrance-gate to the tower are two pillars, crowned by the supporters of the Leyden arms; and close to each pillar is a tiny orifice, communicating with leaden pipes upon which a very heavy pressure of water can be brought to bear by touching a lever at the other end of the garden. The joke was to induce two ladies, on some pretence or other, to stand over these two orifices; as soon as they took up their positions, a confederate pressed the spring, and two slender jets of water, spouting up with tremendous force under their dresses, drenched them soundly, and frightened them nearly into fits, upon which the bystanders did laugh uproariously. I wonder whether this exquisite piece of humour was ever practised upon the ladies of an English party who happened to be accompanied by the gentlemen of their family. If so, I fancy that those who came to laugh remained to weep. Neither must I omit to bear testimony to the solid and stern splendour of many of the private houses built on the banks of the great canal, now enriched with the escutcheons, graven in marble, of their owners. They are often four and five stories high, finishing in a single attic, from the window-ledge of which juts out a small stone stage supporting a crane, wherewith to hoist heavy articles of furniture in at the windows of the different stories—for in almost all old Dutch houses the staircases are too narrow to allow of a piano, a wardrobe, or a large sofa being carried, in the usual manner up-stairs. Most of these stately mansions are endowed with large gardens at their back, and double flights of broad stone steps rising from the pavement to the street door, the kitchens being necessarily flush with the roadway, as Leyden, like Amsterdam, is built upon piles.—*Morning Post.*

CURIOUS MAGNETIC DISCOVERY.—At Forres, in Scotland, the Ordnance Survey officers have discovered an extraordinary deflection of the plumb line. There are no mountains near to cause this, and it is believed that there is a mass of unusually solid matter beneath the surface at Forres, or else a large cavity in the sea, which is not far distant. To ascertain this, two clocks are about to be placed east and west, one at Forres, forty miles distant; by the side of each clock there will be a magnet, connected with the opposite clock by an electric wire. The magnet will be made to click, so as to mark the vibrations of the pendulum of the distant clock, and the difference in the vibrations of the pendulums will reveal the force and direction and deflection of the plumb line, and thus the cause of the curious phenomenon at Forres will then be ascertained.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.—NOTICE TO THE RATEPAYERS.—The Municipal Lists of persons supposed to be entitled to vote at the next annual election of Aldermen and Auditors are now open for inspection. All claims and objections thereto must be sent in on or before the 14th instant. Office hours—from 3 to 7 p.m.
JESSE COWLEY, Council Clerk.
Paddington, January 7, 1869.

BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a copy of the Municipal LIST for this Borough is in my custody, and is open for inspection at the Council Chambers, Blue's Point Road, from the 7th to the 14th instant, between the hours of 2 and 7 p.m., on each day.
GEORGE PILE, Jun., Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, St. Leonards, 7th January, 1869.

BOROUGH OF EAST ST. LEONARDS.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the 54th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, the MUNICIPAL LIST of this borough will be open for inspection at the Temporary Council Chambers, Dind's Hotel, Milson's Point Road, until THURSDAY, the 14th day of January inclusive.
All claims by persons omitted, and objections to names inserted on the list, must be made on or before the 14th instant.
HENRY CUBITT, Council Clerk.
January 7th.

BOROUGH OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY. NOTICE.—The MUNICIPAL LIST for the ensuing year is now open, for inspection for all persons interested therein, from the seventh to the fourteenth days of January, at the residence of the Council Clerk, North Sydney.
FRANCIS STACK, Council Clerk.
January 6, 1869.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN.—NOTICE is hereby given, that, in accordance with the 54th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, the Municipal List for this Borough will be open for inspection at the Council Chambers, from the 7th to the 14th instant, from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.
All claims by persons omitted, and objections to names on the list, must be made not later than the 14th instant.
W. S. WARDROP, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, January 7th, 1869.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Lists for the several Wards of this Borough are now open for inspection by any person interested therein; and that such lists may be inspected at the Council Chambers between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. from the 7th to the 14th day of January inclusive. Dated this 7th day of January, 1869.
HENRY CATT, Council Clerk.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.—Notice is hereby given, that the Municipal List for the year 1869-70 will be open for inspection, at the Council Chambers, from the 7th to the 14th instant, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock p.m.
WILLIAM J. HOWE, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, 7th January, 1869.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—NOTICE.—The MUNICIPAL LIST for the year commencing February 2nd, 1869, is now in my custody, at the Council Chamber, Glebe Road, open to the inspection of all persons interested therein, and it will so remain open to inspection until the fourteenth day of the present month.
HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.
January 8th, 1869.

DARLINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a LIST of the ELECTORS of this Borough is now open for inspection at the Council Chamber, Rose-street; and all parties interested are invited to inspect the same, to enable them to make claims, or objections, which must be lodged with the Clerk on or before the 14th of January.
SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, Council Clerk.

BOROUGH OF COOK.—Notice is hereby given, that the Municipal List for the year 1869-70 will be open for inspection at the Council Chambers from the 7th to the 14th instant, between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 3 o'clock p.m.
W. J. HOWE, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, 7th January, 1869.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—A LIST of persons supposed to be entitled to Vote for the ELECTION of Aldermen and Auditors during the Municipal year 1869-70, in accordance with the 56th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, will be open for inspection every day from the 7th to the 14th instant, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m., at the Municipal Council Chambers, Woollahra.
HENRY STERIKER KILLICK, Council Clerk.
Woollahra, 6th January, 1869.

BOROUGH OF HUNTER'S HILL.—The Municipal List may be inspected at the Council Chambers, every evening, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, from the 7th to the 14th of January.
JAMES SEYMOUR, Council Clerk.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.
To the Widow (if any) and next of kin of EDWIN BANGHAM, late of King-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Innkeeper, deceased.
GREETING:
WHEREAS it hath been represented to us in our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the Proctor of THOMAS ROBERT ALLT, of Sydney, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said EDWIN BANGHAM departed this life on or about the second day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, having first duly made and published his last will and testament in writing, but that the Executor named in and appointed by the said will has renounced his executorship. We do, therefore, peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally, or by your proctor duly constituted, before our said Court, at the Court-house, in King-street, Sydney, on or before the twenty-third day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods and chattels of the said deceased, or to shew cause, if you know any, why the same should not be committed to the said Thomas Robert Allt, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Companion of the Bath, Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court, at Sydney, this seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.
D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.
JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said Thomas Robert Allt, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HARRISON and JONES, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, and CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CARPETS AND FLOORCLOTHS.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have just received a very large importation of magnificent patterns, in
Brussels Carpets | Tapestry Carpets
Tapestry Brussels ditto | Patent Victoria Felt ditto
Velvet Pile
with Rugs to match.
Also—
CENTRE CARPETS for drawing-rooms, with rugs to match; the most elegant designs ever yet shown in the colonies.
NEW FLOORCLOTHS,
of entirely new designs, from the most celebrated manufacturer in the world, suitable for Halls, dining or breakfast rooms, offices, bath rooms, and for the furnishing of houses of every dimension.
This shipment embraces, without exception, the choicest collection of patterns ever yet introduced, are of an unexceptionable quality, and can be strongly recommended for design and durability.
Families furnishing should view this collection.

EX SOBRAON, THIS DAY.—Gentlemen's superior Linen COLLARS of the following favourite shapes:—
West End, extra deep | Shakspere
Milton | Coloured Shakspere
Belgian | Coloured Belgian
Silk Web BRACES, extra long
Plain and Frilled FRONTS, for evening full-dress wear
Cambric washing SCARFS, new designs.
S. H. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

TO HATTERS.—Two cases Dr. M'Leod's Aerated HATS on SALE. LEWIS, 68, William-street.

NOTICE of our Annual and Unreserved SALE of £7500 worth of Drapery.—FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., 100, King-street, wish to inform the public that in consequence of the badness of the times they are much pressed for ready-money, and in order to meet their engagements they are compelled to submit their stock of drapery at such prices as must command a ready sale. The premises having been closed on last Wednesday, the entire stock has been reduced to the following prices:—
SILK DEPARTMENT.
Fancy checked silks, at 30s, 35s, 40s, 45s, full dress
Striped silks, at 35s, 40s, 45s, and 50s, full dress 12 yards
Plain glacé silks, at 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, and 4s 6d, worth double the money
White silks (splendid quality), 3s, 3s 6d, and 4s 6d a yard
Black satinettes (good quality), at 3s 9d per yard
Black glacé silks, at 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, and 4s; warranted to wear well, and value for double the price
1000 yards remnants of silk, at 2s per yard, cost 4s 6d.
MANTLE AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
500 black silk jackets, at 8s 9d, each cost 22s; also, a choice lot of new shapes, in jackets and mantles
Llama long shawls, at 7s 6d, 8s 6d, and 10s
Black grenadine shawls, at 8s 6d, 9s 6d, and 10s
Light shawls, from 3s 6d to 20s, values for double the money
Light jackets, in grenadine and llama, at 8s 6d and 8s 6d
Muslin jackets, in great variety, and must be sold at 4s 6d each.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
10,000 yards American grenadine, at 4½d per yard, worth 1s. This is the cheapest line ever offered in this city. Ladies will do well to secure a dress each, as it costs only 4s 9d for 12 yards.
6000 yards mohair, at 6½d per yard, worth 1s 1d
4700 yards American dress tabinettes, at 9½d yard, value for 1s 6d
9000 different materials, at 7½d, 8½d, 9½d, 10½d per yard
Printed delaine, yard wide, at 5½d per yard, worth 1s 3d
Black coburgs and alpacas, at 7½d, 9d and 10d yard
Black French merinos, at 2s, 2s 6d, and very best 3s yard
Black crapes, at 1s 6d per yard, value for 3s 9d
10,000 yards coloured muslins, at 4½d per yard
40 grenadine muslin dresses, at 8s 9d, cost 25s
380 pieces of plain brown wincey, at 4½d per yard, 4000 yards
Remnants of mohairs, at 5½d and 6d per yard. This lot is well worth the consideration of dealers travelling in the country, as they can get readily 1s and 1s 3d per yard for the greater portion of the goods. 40 pieces of mixed alpacas, at 5½d per yard, value for 1s. A choice lot of French muslins for ladies' dresses, at 6½d per yard
4000 yards American gingham, at 9½d, cost 1s 6d.
MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
400 pieces of India longcloth, at 4½d, worth 9d per yard
150 ditto of Horrockses' A, at 6½d per yard
170 ditto of Horrockses' B, at 7½d per yard
350 ditto of India longcloth, 6½d per yard, former price was 11d; also a choice lot of grey calicoes, at 4d, 5d, 6d, and 7d per yard
38 pieces of white and grey sheeting, at 1s per yard
170 pieces of print, at 6½d per yard, value for 10½d
70 pieces of undressed holland, at 7½d per yard
30 pieces ditto ditto, at 11d, worth 1s 6d, along with towelings, diapers, linings, quilts, flannels, counterpanes, blankets, ginghams, and all other goods too numerous to enumerate.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.
3000 pairs of best Josephine gloves, at 2s 11 per pair
4000 collarets, at 1s 6d. 1s 9d, and 2s, worth double the money
Stays, French woven, at 2s 11d per pair; 1700 brown silk parachutes, at 3s 11d, worth 7s 6d; 300 dozen stockings, at 6d per pair; ribbons, silk ties, trimmings, belts, and all other goods too numerous to enumerate.
Ladies, you are respectfully requested to inspect this lot of fancy goods now offered far below the English invoice prices.
In the Show-room we offer—
Hats, bonnets, feathers, flowers, aerophanes, steel skirts, at 1s 11d each; ladies' and children's underclothing for half the original value.
FAHEY and CO. respectfully wish to state to the public that, this being a bona fide sale, the above goods must be sold for the prices herein quoted. We also state positively our reason for offering our stock at such fabulous prices is our present want of ready-money to meet engagements now falling due. It is needless for us to make any further remarks as to the cheapness of the stock we now offer for sale, as one visit to the establishment will convince the most fastidious customer as to the cheapness of the goods.
FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., Mexican House, 100, King-street.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY FOR MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINEN.
Every article in Ladies' and Children's Outfitting and GENERAL DRAPERY.
E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

484, GEORGE-STREET, is the MARKET CLOTH HALL and practical tailoring establishment.
484. TWEED TROUSERS to measure, 15s. Colonial Tweeds, 3s 9d per yard.
484 GEORGE-STREET, is the cheapest house for really first-class clothing to order.
484, GEORGE-STREET.—Every garment well made, well shrunk, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
484. THE LARGEST and most magnificent Stock of woollens in the colony to select from.
484 IS THE MARKET CLOTH HALL, and has no connection with any other house in Sydney.

88, KING-STREET TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. THE CHEAPEST IN THE COLONY.
W. HOWES, 88, King-street, invites the attention of gentlemen to his present stock of new Woollen GOODS, just received for the present season, the styles and textures of which surpass anything hitherto presented to the Sydney public.
Garments made to order in the very best style, and at prices that defy competition.
W. HOWES, 88, King-street, between George and Pitt streets.

SINGER'S, and Wheeler and Wilson's Half-cabinet and improved MACHINES, cheap. All kinds of Machines REPAIRED.
OWEN, BROTHERS, Machinists, 280, George-street.

LEMAIRE'S celebrated London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 472, George-street, opposite Markets.

BREAD PLATTERS, and Knives, from 6s upwards. LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-street, opp. Markets.

FLOORCLOTH 2s per yard. J. B. NORTH and CO., 278, George-street, opposite London Chartered Bank.

MATTRESSES and Palliasses.—Horsehair, wool, fibre, flock, and flax mattresses. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street.

MATTRESSES carefully cleaned and remade by steam. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-st., near Bathurst-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, and BEDDING, on SALE. Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, George-street.

MALT always on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Seed Stores, 229, Pitt-st., (down gateway).

PIGEON PEAS, BOILING PEAS, &c., on SALE, wholesale and retail. HILTON BROWNE and CO.

SUPERFINE Adelaide FLOUR, made of new wheat, 14s; seconds, 12s per 100 lbs. (Luker's Mill, Bourke-st.

BRADY'S PURE TEAS AND GENUINE COFFEES ARE REALLY GOOD AND TRULY CHEAP.
THE BROADWAY TEA MART, 576, George-street.

BRADY'S SUGARS are the best and CHEAPEST to be had in Sydney.
THE BROADWAY TEA MART, 576, George-street.

INSTANTANEOUS Relief for Toothache, in bottles. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st., North.

DISAGREEABLE taste in the mouth. Dr. Emanuel and Son's Elixir of Roses perfumes the breath.

THE STEREODESMIC, or Dentists' Tooth Brushes, hard, soft, and medium. Dr. Emanuel, Pitt-st. N.

BATHS.—BATHS, W. CAFFYN, H
TRY CAFFYN'S the hair to its nat W. CAFFYN,
CHURCHILL'S SY hypophosphite iro phites), Maw's Alexand anklets, and kneecaps, Francois Maria Fari Gosnell's "opera" bouq acetate of iron and g stores the hair to its n honey, glycerine and al manufactured specially Osborne, Bauer, and Co pastilles, babies' soap, &c.), Naldire's soap for A. J. WATT and
JOHN BELL'S H George-street Homœopathic Pr Genuine and Fresh M all sizes, Arnica, Rhu Lemon and Raspberry
OIDIUM TUCKER SALE, cheap. H. DODDS, 460, Office.
EXTRACT OF River. W. LAR
CONG Ex Lass of Ga Qualities range from Congou. For SALE.
FL ADELAIDE— Hart's, Dun other sup Dunn's fine Hart's hous CALIFORNIAN National M Suisun Mill TASMANIAN— Gaunt's, Bo and other For SALE.
FLOUR The undersigned LEAPING TOWN FLOUR:— MAGAREY'S HART'S DUFFIELD GILES and SMITH WARREN'S CALIFORNIAN Superfine New Adelaide Whe Counting-house, Pi
FL Superfine silk-dressed Superior milling samp
JOSEPH WEAR Superfine Flour, The best
SUPERFINE FL Meal, &c. PEM
IMPORTANT TO SALE by the ADELAIDE FLOU lowest current rates. Exchange Flour St
FLOUR, Superfine in Sydney, at P
COLONIAL TOB 3d per lb., on SA
WHEAT.—Prin ing ex Leslie
MASSIVE and SALE, cheap.
GREA KINGSFORD'S is not genuine unles and ½-lbs. Keeps fr Pray mind you get
CAUSTIC SOD to KLOOT,
PALE ALE.— prime conditio
SAMUEL OWEN opposite the importers.
LANDED, ex Ni Stone Bottles,
LANDED, ex MEDICINES Granulated ci Ditto ditto Ditto ditto lo Ditto ditto gi Seidlitz powd Pure calcined Condensed G Preston smell Podophyllin Teething and Laudanum a Fluid magne Pure cod-liv
ON SALE Glass, china, original assort Kerosene oil, lamp Bryant and May's Cutlery of every de Saddlery and saddl Buggy whips, and Wire nails, hollow Brown paper, pape Meerschaum, briar Burn's cutty pipes Valentines, papier Stationery, every Tobacconist's sund Brushware, and tw -bushel bags Holloway's pills a Townshend's sarsa American and cold American chairs. SAM. OWEN ble Agents for G ad scents. Imp Heidenbach, Re bros.
NO LAND, 6 casks quarts 1 case Bibles, 1 ditto leathe 7 cases cream 1 crate superi 88 crates earth 6 cases lookin 3 ditto engrav 3 ditto brush 20 hogsheads 300 bundles hoo 10 bales paper 20 cases iron 1 case tooth 13 cases eau d 1 case valenti 20 casks nobbl 13 crates poro 1 case electro 3 ditto riding 10 hogsheads 26 cases soap 7 ditto scent 100 dozen galv 70 nests ditto
LANDED, prize me
R O SEL The CLEAR be present w order to prepar
HOOP IR KEEP
GALVANI to 5 inch

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BATHS.—BATHS, hot, cold, and shower, 1s each. W. CAFFYN, Hairdresser, 315, George-street.

TRY CAFFYN'S MELÆNACOME, for restoring the hair to its native colour. W. CAFFYN, Hairdresser, 315, George-street.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of Hypophosphite Lime, hypophosphite iron (a compound syrup of hypophosphites), Maw's Alexandra feeding bottles, elastic stockings, anklets, and kneecaps, Piesse and Lubin's eau-de-cologne, Francois Maria Farina's celebrated lavender water, Gosnell's "opera" bouquet, the celebrated mayapple pills, acetate of iron and glycerine (the only dye which restores the hair to its natural colour), old brown Windsor, honey, glycerine and almond, and glycerine soaps (in bars) manufactured specially for us by the celebrated house of Osborne, Bauer, and Co., London; the Turkish smokers pastilles, babies' soap, charcoal lozenges (for flatulence, &c.), Naldire's soap for washing dogs, &c., &c. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

JOHN BELL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. Homœopathic Prescriptions accurately dispensed. Genuine and Fresh Medicines, Books, Medicine Chests all sizes, Arnica, Rhus, Camphor, Theobromine, Cocoa, Lemon and Raspberry Syrups.

OIDIUM TUCKERI.—SULPHUR.—A few tons for SALE, cheap. H. DODDS, 460, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.

EXTRACT OF MEAT, RAMORNIE, Clarence River. W. LARMER, 323, George-st., Sole Agent.

CONGOU TEAS.

Ex Lass of Gawler, direct from Foo Chow.

Chests
Halves
Boxes.

Qualities range from best ration to extra fine breakfast Congou.
For SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR.

ADELAIDE—
Hart's, Dunn's, Steven's, and other superfine
Dunn's fine
Hart's households and seconds.
CALIFORNIAN—
National Mills, superfine, 100-lb. bags
Suisun Mills extra, 50-lb. bags.
TASMANIAN—
Gaunt's, Bowerbank, and other superfine.
For SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

The undersigned have in stock the following LEADING TOWN BRANDS ADELAIDE silk-dressed FLOUR:—
MAGAREY'S .. Superfine
HART'S .. Superfine
DUFFIELD .. Superfine, and household
GILES and SMITH .. Superfine and fine
WARREN'S .. Superfine
Also,
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, in quarter-sacks, No. 1, Superfine
New Adelaide Wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Counting-house, Pitt-street North.

FLOUR.

Superfine silk-dressed Adelaide and California, best brands.
WHEAT.
Superior milling samples, California and Adelaide.
A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, seconds; Kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, 14s; Seconds, 12s.; Maize Meal, 8s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street.

IMPORTANT TO BAKERS.—In Stock, and on SALE by the undersigned, all the leading brands of ADELAIDE FLOUR, Town and Country Mills, at the lowest current rates.
THOMAS ELLEN, Flour Factor.
Exchange Flour Stores, Exchange-corner.

FLOUR, Superfine and Household, the best and cheapest in Sydney, at PRITCHARD'S Steam Mills, King-st.

COLONIAL TOBACCO, superior brands, from 1s to 1s 3d per lb., on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, King-st.

WHEAT.—Prime samples Adelaide wheat, now landing ex Leslie. C. B. BOND, Sussex-street.

MASSIVE and Substantial WARDROBE, now on SALE, cheap. J. B. North and Co., 278, George-st.

GREAT ADVANTAGE.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN is not genuine unless packed in Cardboard packets, 1-lb and ½-lbs. Keeps fresh and sweet for years. Pray mind you get Kingsford's.

CAUSTIC SODA—shipped 65 o.p. CATTELL, to KLOOT, and CO., 93, York-street.

PALE ALE.—Shepton Mallet, 4 dozen cases, in prime condition. CATTELL, to KLOOT, and CO.

SAMUEL OWEN and CO., 544, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Cathedral, Merchants and General Importers.

LANDED, ex Nicoya, 20 crates 2 and 5 gallon Jars and Stone Bottles. S. OWEN and CO., Sydney.

LANDED, ex Glendower, 10 cases Dakin's PATENT MEDICINES, comprising—
Granulated citrate of soda
Ditto ditto magnesia
Ditto ditto lemonade
Ditto ditto ginger-beer
Seidlitz powders
Pure calcined magnesia
Condensed Gregory powder
Preston smelling salts
Podophyllin pills
Teething and soothing powders
Laudanum and chlorodyne
Fluid magnesia
Pure cod-liver oil.
SAMUEL OWEN and CO., Sydney.

ON SALE, by the UNDERSIGNED.—Glass, china, and earthenware, in great variety, in original assorted packages, and open stock
Kerosene oil, lamps, and chimneys
Bryant and May's wax and other matches
Cutlery of every description
Saddlery and saddlers' ironmongery
Buggy whips, and riding ditto
Wire nails, holloware, and hoop iron
Brown paper, paper bags, and paper hangings
Meerschaum, briar wood, and royal pipes
Burn's cutty pipes, Crop's and others ditto
Valentines, papier mache goods
Stationery, every variety
Tobacconist's sundries
Brushware, and twine
-bushel bags
Holloway's pills and ointment
Townshend's sarsaparilla
American and colonial brooms
American chairs.
SAM. OWEN and CO., 544, George-street, Sydney, Sole Agents for Osborne, Bauer, and Co.'s celebrated soaps and scents. Importers of Rimmel's, Piesse and Lubin, Feldenbach, Reiger, and other perfumers' manufactures.
S. OWEN and CO., Sydney.

TO LAND, ex SOBRAON, and other vessels.
6 casks quarts black ink
1 case Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services
1 ditto leather bags
7 cases cream laid note paper
1 crate superior cutlery
8 crates earthenware
6 cases looking-glasses
3 ditto engravings
3 ditto brushware
20 hogsheads holloware
340 bundles hoop iron
10 bales paper bags
20 cases iron bedsteads
1 case tooth brushes
13 cases eau de cologne, in wicker
1 case valentines
20 casks nobbler tumblers
13 crates porous bottles
1 case electroplated ware
3 ditto riding and driving whips
10 hogsheads china
26 cases soaps
7 ditto scents
100 dozen galvanized iron buckets
76 nests ditto ditto tubs.
SAMUEL OWEN and CO., 544, George-street, Sydney.

LANDED, ex Winifred, 10 crates Doulton and Watt's prize medal filters. S. OWEN and CO., Sydney.

IRONMONGERY.
SELLING OFF AT COST PRICE.
The CLEARING OUT SALE will be continued during the present week, after which the business will be closed in order to prepare for sale by auction.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., 398, George-street.
Premises to LET.

HOOP IRON, all sizes, from ⅜ to 3 inch. JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

GALVANIZED WIRE ROPE, assorted, from ¼ inch to 5 inch. JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

TO BOOT MANUFACTURERS and others.—
American Eyeleting Machines
M'Kay's Wax Thread Sewing Machine
American Siding Machine.
The above can be seen in operation.
SADDINGTON and SONS, 152, Pitt-street.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.—Charcoal Tinplates, IC, IX., Perforated Zinc
Tin'd Bottling Wire. "Parkes" C. S. Socket Spades
Coffin Furniture, "Warner's" Brass Force Pumps
Sulphur Bellows, Break Screws
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 24 and 26 G, 6, 7, and 8 feet
"Nixey's" Black Lead, Silversmiths' Soap
Screw Jacks, "Halley's" Tripod and Bottle
Forge Backs and Water Tue Irons
Copper Nails, Tacks and Rivets, Padlocks
Gents' Riding Whips, Cart Whips, Woollen Girths
Girth Web, Buckles, and Saddlery.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, fresh garden Honey, dried Green Peas, Green Lucerne Hay. Ford's Corn Stores, Park-st.

AUSTRALIAN WHITE WINE.—Carmichael's celebrated porphyry. H. S. Bird, agent, Circular Quay.

CREAM CHEESE, just received from the celebrated Bodalla dairy. PEATE and HARCOURT.

KEROSENE OIL on SALE, by the undersigned. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—Best in Sydney, £3 to £3 10s per ton. L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

A1 BONE DUST for SALE, at P. TANCRED'S, Canterbury Road, Petersham. Price £5 per ton.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner of George and Market streets, SHEET LEAD, 4 lbs. D. COOPER and CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, Builders, &c.—Hardwood supplied to order. H. MOON, Patent Slip Wharf.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, the celebrated Steeple Chase HORSE, "Barwang." THOMAS DAWSON, 434, George-st.

FOR SALE, a first-rate HANSOM CAB, Horse, and Harness. Apply 131, Devonshire-street.

CHILD'S PERAMBULATOR—a bargain. J. B. NORTH and CO., 278, George-street.

A BARGAIN.—Miss PEMELL'S grey PONY, sound and quiet; harness or side saddle.

FOR SALE, a first-class Grey Saddle HORSE. 171, York-street.

FOR SALE, a well-bred quiet COW—milks 16 quarts. Apply to Mr. MADDOCKS, Waverley.

FOR SALE, a Bay GELDING, 16 hands high, suitable for hansom; price £10. 285, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, first-class BAROUCH, imported, price £140. E. J. LISLY, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE, good second-hand BUGGY, with pair Horses, well matched; also, set double harness. St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, two superior well bred HACKS. C. STRANGE, 159, Pitt-street, op. Vickery's-buildings.

HORSES, Vehicles, &c., for SALE or HIRE, at C. STRANGE'S, 159, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 4-seated No-top BUGGY and Pair of PONIES, used to run together; broken-in to saddle and harness; will carry a lady; very quiet; price, £30 the lot.
HOLT'S Carriage Bazaar, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a bargain, the Goodwill, License, and Furniture of a first-class PUBLIC-HOUSE, well situated and in full trade; proprietor leaving on account of ill health. For terms apply H. D. COCKBURN, auctioneer, Park-street.

FOR SALE, TWO excellent INNS; one in town and one in suburbs. 129, York-street.

BURWOOD, BURWOOD.—For SALE, the LEASE, with right of purchase, of the best PROPERTY in this favourite locality. For full particulars apply by letter to Mr. YOUNG, Burwood; or to J. H., HERALD Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Well-bred and other Horses
Vehicles, Harness, &c., &c.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
16 well-bred horses
Vehicles, harness, &c., &c.
☞ Horses and vehicles for hire as usual.

Well-broken Horses.

At the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has been instructed by Mr. Stanford to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
15 young horses, well bred, broken to heavy and light harness and saddle.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Buggy, carriage, dray, and saddle horses
Horses, spring-cart, and harness complete
Drays, buggies, spring-carts, harness, &c., &c.

To Shippers, Draymen, and Carriers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Daniel Eaton, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 8th January, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of really first-class horses, chiefly heavy draught colts and fillies; also, a few choice hacks, broken-in to saddle.

The attention of buyers is particularly directed to this sale, for such an opportunity rarely occurs to purchase such animals. They have been bred with great care from some of the best sires in the colony.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Samuel Ferguson, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, the 8th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
400 really prime fat wethers, in lots.
Per train from Marulan.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
160 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

Colts and Fillies.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at 3 o'clock,
30 very superior colts and fillies, adapted for saddle and light harness, young and in good condition.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 11th January, at 11 o'clock,
1200 prime fat sheep, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Pearse and Son to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 11th January, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from B. Richards, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 11th January, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of really prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
The noted BR brand.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 11th instant, at Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
200 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots, the noted WCW brand.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At the Yards, 679, George-street South, at 12 o'clock,
Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, honey, and poultry of every description.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.—Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
Calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, from the best dairies; cheese, including the "No. 6" and many other first-class brands; superior corn-fed bacon, in lots to suit purchasers; eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Oaten hay, lucerne, straw, grain, &c.
At Depôt, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, lambs, 50 roasters, ducks, turkeys, fowls
50 fat sheep
Geese, salt pork, sheep's tongues, greaves, mill dust, &c.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, lard, honey, cheese, &c.
At half-past 3 o'clock,
Wool, sheepskins, hides, 100 calfskins, &c.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, Friday, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At 12 o'clock, at the Square and Compass Yard,
Poultry, eggs, pigs, calves, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Tallow Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
Tallow
Hides, calfskins, and oil.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES DEVLIN, jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins
Horns, bones
Neatsfoot oil, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Horns, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Horns, bones, hair, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

To Drapers, Ironmongers, General Dealers, and others.

The first of a series of Sales of the Stock-in-Trade of a Country Store, removed to Sydney for the convenience of sale.

Drapery, viz.,
Mohair, Plaids, Delaines, Muslins, Robes
Mantles, Dresses, Shawls, Infants' Robes, Coats, Trousers
Cloth, Tweed, Hosiery,
Jewellery, General Merchandise, Ironmongery, &c.
Gold and Silver Watches, Rings, Pins, and Brooches
Workboxes, Writing Desks, Coffin Furniture
Socket Chisels, Latches, Padlocks, Hinges, Hammers
And Sundries, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, and following days, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

To Drapers, Ironmongers, Carpenters, Joiners, General Dealers, and others.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, each day at 11 o'clock.

5 Cases of General Drapery
15 Cases of Ironmongery
4 Casks of China and Glass.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, January 8th, 9th, and 11th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the contents of a country store, removed to Sydney for convenience of sale.
DRAPERY.
Mohairs, wincey plaids, delaines, shirting, doeskins, mantles, jackets, muslin robes, mohair and fancy robes, dresses, dresspieces, shawls, handkerchiefs, trousers, coats, shirts, cloth, collars, braid, neckties, linen, calicoes, &c., &c., &c.
IRONMONGERY.
Chisels, screw-drivers, augers, chipping hoes, brad-awls, sash tools, rasps, hinges, locks, padlocks, ammunition, wedges, axes, girths, latches, &c., &c.
Crockery, dinner and toilet sets, basons.
N.B.—Part of the ironmongery and china will be sold on MONDAY.
Terms, cash.

Dawson's Bottled Stout.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases Dawson's stout, each 4 dozen.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 9th January, at 12 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

4 BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED OIL PAINTINGS, AUSTRALIAN SCENERY,
Painted by Mrs. Eliza Thurston.
To Connoisseurs, Lovers of the Fine Arts, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 9th January, at 12 o'clock,
4 oil paintings Australian scenery,
Recently exhibited at the Paris Exhibition.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—The above are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

To Builders, Contractors, Speculators, and others.

For Sale by Auction,
on SATURDAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
on the premises, O'Connell-street, adjoining Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.'s offices,
all the Materials of a
Large Iron Store.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB will sell by auction, on the premises, O'Connell-street, adjoining Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.'s stores, on SATURDAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
All the materials of a large iron store, 40 x 20, also of a smaller store at the rear.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, January 9th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.

Unreserved Sale of Household Furniture, Books, Electro-plate, Glass, China, Pianofortes, Carpets, Pier Glasses, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, Confectioners' Show Glasses, Sundries.

Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of sale.

To Furniture Buyers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, January 9th, at 11 o'clock,
An elegant drawing-room suite, in walnut, covered in satin damask, consisting of six chairs, lounge, easy chair, and Victoria chair
Loo table to match
Useful pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Handsome rosewood chiffoniere, with plate-glass back
Telescope dining table, with three spare leaves
Hair-seated dining-room chairs, and couch to match
Brussels carpet
Choice engravings
Electro-plate
Cut-glass ware
300 volumes books
Book-case and chiffoniere
China breakfast service
Handsome stoneware dinner service
Brass four-post bedstead and bedding
Chest drawers, toilet glasses
Marble-slab washstands
Wardrobe, with plate-glass centre door, and sliding trays
Kitchen utensils, crockery, and sundries.
Also,
1 set plated harness
1 gents' hogskin saddle
1 ladies' ditto
1 patent mangle
Iron safe
Office furniture
Library tables, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

SULTANA RAISINS.

Ex Chevy Chase, more or less damaged.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Chevy Chase, all more or less damaged by sea water, 238 boxes Sultana raisins.
Terms, cash.

North Wilts Cheese
Biscuits.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
To close accounts,
8 cases North Wilts cheese
9 ditto biscuits.
Terms at sale.

To Pork Butchers and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
15 kegs sausage skins.
Terms at sale.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

The Entire Cargo of the Leon, from Mauritius.
For Sale by Auction.
Under instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
5007 bags, including
Finest White Crystals and Counters
Very fine Yellow Crystals
Fine light Yellow and Grainy Counters.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 8th January.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Leon, from Mauritius, as follows:—
S, No. 1—374 bags Mauritius sugar
2—353 ditto ditto
3—582 ditto ditto
4—160 ditto ditto
4-4— 52 ditto ditto
5— 65 ditto ditto
5-5— 30 ditto ditto
6—151 ditto ditto
7—150 ditto ditto
8—120 ditto ditto
9—300 ditto ditto
10— 21 ditto ditto
11—120 ditto ditto
12— 42 ditto ditto
13— 58 ditto ditto
14— 31 ditto ditto
15—400 ditto ditto
16— 85 ditto ditto
17— 53 ditto ditto
18—319 ditto ditto
19—121 ditto ditto
20— 80 ditto ditto
21—300 ditto ditto
22—300 ditto ditto
23—246 ditto ditto
24— 46 ditto ditto
25— 73 ditto ditto
26—300 ditto ditto
27— 85 ditto ditto
28—200 ditto ditto.
Terms liberal at sale.

DAMAGED TEAS.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lorelei, Ingermann, Master, from Foochow.
233 Chests and 206 Half-chests
Fine Congous.
Damaged by sea water.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 8th January.

Important to Tea Dealers, Grocers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Lorelei, damaged by sea water.

No.			Slightly.	Much.
59	Half-chests tea	..	4	2
57	Ditto ditto	..	4	4
56	Ditto ditto	..	9	—
58	Ditto ditto	..	4	4
60	Ditto ditto	..	6	2
63	Ditto ditto	..	14	1
64	Ditto ditto	..	16	4
62	Ditto ditto	..	9	1
68	Ditto ditto	..	4	—
61	Ditto ditto	..	7	—
67	Ditto ditto	..	10	5
66	Ditto ditto	..	5	4
77	Ditto ditto	..	8	3
71	Ditto ditto	..	16	4
73	Ditto ditto	..	16	5
72	Chests ditto	..	22	9
75	Ditto ditto	..	20	—
74	Half-chests ditto	..	18	1
82	Chests ditto	..	18	1
80	Ditto ditto	..	11	3
79	Ditto ditto	..	15	8
78	Ditto ditto	..	15	6
70	Ditto ditto	..	4	—
69	Ditto ditto	..	3	3
65	Ditto ditto	..	8	—
51	Ditto ditto	..	5	—
53	Ditto ditto	..	5	—
52	Ditto ditto	..	10	2
55	Ditto ditto	..	3	1
54	Ditto ditto	..	1	—
81	Half-chests ditto	..	10	—
76	Chests ditto	..	22	12
83	Ditto ditto	..	27	3
84	Half-chests ditto	..	6	—
85	Chests ditto	..	1	—

Terms, cash.

PLANTATION COFFEE
Black and White Pepper.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 cwt. white pepper
10 ditto black ditto
½ ton plantation coffee.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
at Lyndoch,
the Residence of Charles Sidey, Esq.

Highly Important Sale by Auction,
of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Silver Plate
Richly Cut Glass
Elegant Barouche
Handsome Pair Carriage Horses
Silver-mounted Harness
Milch Cow, &c., &c.
Particulars of which will be published and catalogues issued.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Charles Sidey, Esq., who is leaving for England by the La Hogue, to sell by auction, at his residence, Lyndoch, Glebe Road, THIS DAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Catalogues may be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
Terms, cash.
Furniture on view on THURSDAY, between the hours of 10 and 6 p.m.

TANDSTICKOR MATCHES.
30 Cases
For Sale without reserve.

FRIDAY MORNING.

To Grocers, Tobacconists, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
On account of the shippers,
Without reserve,
30 cases Tandstickor matches (with all faults).
Terms, cash.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
On SATURDAY, January 9th, at 11 o'clock.

To Painters and Glaziers, Picture Dealers, and others.

For Sale by auction, an Invoice of
Window Sash Line, galvanized, assorted sizes
Picture Cord, gilt and silvered, ditto.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, January 9th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Coorong, from San Francisco.
CALIFORNIAN WHEAT and FLOUR,
More or less damaged.

For Sale by Public Auction,
FRIDAY MORNING.

To Millers, Bakers, Corn Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Coorong,
153 bags wheat, slightly damaged
11 ditto ditto, much ditto
22 ditto ditto, ditto and broken
1 bag ditto, damaged
138 bags ditto
176 ditto flour, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

FINE CONGOU TEAS.

For Sale, to close the balance of a Cargo.
300 Packages.

FRIDAY, 8th January.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
About 300 packages fine congou teas, to close the balance of a cargo.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, January 12th, at 11 o'clock,
At No. 1, Glebe Heights, Glebe Road.

Important to Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

Useful and Substantial Household
FURNITURE.
Glass, China, and Electro-plate
Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Murphy
(a new instrument only lately purchased)
Sewing Machine, by Wilcox and Gibbs
(in good order)
Walnut wood Drawing-room Suite, consisting of
6 Chairs
1 Easy Chair
1 Victoria Chair
1 Lounge
Ornaments, Pier Glasses, Engravings
Handsome Mahogany Double-winged Wardrobe
Marble Washstands and Toilet Table
Arabian State Bedstead and Furniture
Chests Drawers and Bedroom Furniture
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.
Also,
Excellent Milch Cow.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from F. Palmer, Esq., who is leaving for England, to sell by auction, at his residence, Glebe Heights, on TUESDAY, January 12th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his very superior furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
The above will be on view on Monday, between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY, January 13th, at 11 o'clock.
At Kelston, Woollahra, the residence of Mrs. Durham.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction,
of
Valuable Household Furniture and Effects, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Durham, who is leaving for England by the Parramatta, to sell by auction, at her residence, on WEDNESDAY, January 13th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published and catalogues issued as speedily as possible.

FRIDAY, January 8th.

On the premises, 14, Slaney-terrace, Brisbane-street, South Head Road.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Comprising
Walnut-wood Cottage Pianoforte, by Gotzman and Plumb
Dining-room Suite, covered in hair cloth, stuffed in horsehair, and spring seats, consisting of Couch, Easy Chair, and six Chairs
Loo Table
Brussels Carpets and Hearthrugs
Dining Table, Chiffoniere
Cane-seat Chairs
Iron Bedsteads, Horsehair Mattresses
Bedding
Table and Bed Linen
Dinner Service
Electro-plated Ware
Kitchen, and Cooking Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Jacobs to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 14, Brisbane-street, THIS DAY, January 8th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the superior household furniture and effects, all of which is nearly new, and of excellent quality.
No reserve.

Drapery, Hosiery, Stuffs, Flannels, Clothing, &c., &c.

Now landing ex Sobraon, and Queen of Nations.

THIS DAY, 8th

At 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day.
Several consignments of seasonable drapery, now landing as under
Grey domestics
Rough browns
Coloured stripe wool crimean shirts
Self colour ditto ditto
Fancy printed ditto ditto
Diagonal check ditto ditto
Venetian shirts
Scotch twill ditto
Mole trousers
Checked ginghams
Linen tablecloths
Madder pockets
Imitation corahs
White checked muslin
Printed ditto
Jacconet ditto
Imitation Welsh flannel
Coloured flannels
Women's white cotton hose
Men's brown cotton half ditto
Men's fancy check shirts, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

MONDAY, January 11th, 1869.

Sixty Trunks Boots and Shoes.
Now landing ex Queen of Nations.
From the celebrated House of Nathan Joseph.

To Boot and Shoe Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, January 11th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely (under instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.),
Sixty trunks boots, shoes, women's and children's goods, now in demand.
Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

KURRAJONG HEIGHTS.

40 ACRES OF LAND, between the properties of the Rev. W. SCOTT and Mr. Justice M'FARLAND, at the rear of Mr. DONELLY'S, and known as MAUGHAN'S GRANT.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE, particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 15th January, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK OF LAND, in the COUNTY OF COOK, at the KURRAJONG, commencing at the north-west corner of Joseph Douglas's farm, and bounded on the east by said farm and portion of Robert Forester's farm, bearing south 20 chains, on the south by a line bearing west 20 chains, on the west by a line bearing north 20 chains to the corner of James Lever's farm, and on the north by that farm bearing east 20 chains to the point of commencement.
☞ This block of land is about 2 miles from LAMROCK'S HOTEL, a short distance from the MAIN KURRAJONG ROAD, on the heights, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country and picturesque scenery.
The land is of that rich description for which the district is so famous.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

By order of the Administratrix of the Estate of the late Clark Irving, Esq.

IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE.
CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 22nd January, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
PITT AND GOULBURN STREETS.—Three building allotments, at the junction of these streets, and adjoining the property of Mr. Gibson.
LOT 1 has the following frontages—24 feet to Pitt-street and 82 feet to Goulburn-street.
LOTS 2 and 3 have each 20 feet frontage to Pitt-street, with depths of 82 feet and 99 feet respectively.

PARRAMATTA-STREET AND THE NEWTOWN ROAD.
Four Building Sites:
LOT 1 has the following frontages:—31 feet to Parramatta-street, 69 feet to the Newtown Road.
LOTS 2, 3, and 4 have each 20 feet frontage to Parramatta-street, with depths of from 59 to 55 feet, extending to a lane at the rear.

ABERCROMBIE-STREET.—4 acres and 32 perches, extending from Abercrombie-street to the brewery of Messrs. Tooth, and subdivided as follows:—
1. ABERCROMBIE HOUSE, Abercrombie and Cooper streets, occupied by Mr. Henry Newton, at a rental of £78 per annum and City rates.
2. ADELAIDE-TERRACE, Cooper-street.—Seven dwelling-houses, each 4 rooms and kitchen, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers.
3. BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, fronting Abercrombie, Cooper, Irving, and a continuation of Carlton and Charles streets, Parramatta-street.

GLEBE.
Bay, Ultimo, and Chambers streets.
BAY-STREET:
LOT 1—2 houses, Nos. 2 and 3, each 4 rooms and kitchen.
LOT 2—2 houses, Nos. 4 and 5, each 4 rooms and kitchen.
LOT 4—Building land, 58½ feet frontage to Bay-street, 54 feet 10 inches to Chambers-street.

ULTIMO-STREET:
LOT 1—4 houses, Nos. 1 to 4, each 4 rooms and kitchen.
LOT 2—5 houses, Nos. 9 to 13, each 4 rooms and kitchen.
LOT 3—Vacant land, adjoining Lot 2, 72 feet frontage to Ultimo-street.
LOT 4—Vacant land, adjoining lot 3, 77 feet frontage to Ultimo-street.

CHAMBERS-STREET:
LOT 1—4 houses, Nos. 1 to 4, each 2 rooms and kitchen.
LOT 2—4 houses, Nos. 9 to 13, each 2 rooms and kitchen.
LOT 3—4 houses, Nos. 13 to 16, each 2 rooms and kitchen.
LOT 4—4 houses, Nos. 21 to 24, each 2 rooms and kitchen.
LOT 5.—Vacant Land, 68 feet frontage to Chambers-street.
LOT 6.—Vacant Land, 68 feet frontage to Chambers-street.
LOT 7.—Vacant Land, 45 feet frontage to Chambers-street.
LOT 8.—Vacant Land, 90 feet frontage to Chambers-street.

CAMPERDOWN.
PARRAMATTA ROAD.—Allotment 20 feet frontage to the Parramatta Road, near the Camperdown Road, depth 200 feet, extending to Isabella-street.

COOK'S RIVER.
TEN ACRES, immediately over the Dam, being part of Webb's 300-acre grant.

CANTERBURY.
VILLAGE ALLOTMENTS.—Eighteen allotments, containing from 1 rood to — roods each.

FIVE DOCK.
1 ACRE 3 ROODS 7 PERCHES, adjoining Gipps Town, near the Five Dock Road.

TOWN OF WEST MAITLAND.
THREE ALLOTMENTS, Nos. 8, 9, and 10 in the centre of the town, fronting the road to the Falls.

TOWN OF SINGLETON.
FOUR ALLOTMENTS, Nos. 320 to 323, at the junction of High and Cambridge streets.

TOWN OF BRAIDWOOD.
No. 15, SECTION 1—3 roods, Elrington-street.
No. 14, SECTION 6.—2 roods, Ryrie and M'Kellar streets.
No. 5, SECTION 7.—1 rood 38 perches, Solus-street.

TOWN OF BROULEE.
TEN ACRES, the whole of Section 40, Town of Broulee.
Fuller particulars in a future advertisement.

PLANS of the several lots may be inspected at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.

FREEHOLD BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
fronting
NEWTOWN ROAD
ALMA-STREET
RAGLAN-STREET
CODRINGTON-STREET
CLEVELAND-STREET
And OLD NEWTOWN ROAD,
forming portion of the celebrated
SOUTH SYDNEY ESTATE,
adjoining the City Boundary, close to the University, the Affiliated Colleges, and the Public Recreation Ground, and comprising some
SPLENDID CORNER BLOCKS.

TITLE—Land Titles Act.

TERMS—Liberal.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 13th January,
The following choice allotments of land, comprising the cream of
THE SOUTH SYDNEY ESTATE,
fronting the NEWTOWN ROAD.
LOT 16.—Block O, as per plan, having 40 feet, more or less, frontage.
☞ This allotment adjoins the property of Mr. D. Yarman.
LOT 1.—Block O, as per plan, having a frontage of 99 feet to the Newtown Road, and 75 feet to Codrington-street.
☞ This is a very choice corner block, and specially worth attention.
Fronting CODRINGTON-STREET
is a noble block of land, comprising 6 allotments, and having a frontage of 313 FEET, with 2 capital corner sites.
☞ This block will be sold as a whole or in allotments; it is immediately opposite the Public Reserve, and for private residences cannot be surpassed.
Fronting RAGLAN-STREET
are 6 allotments, being lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10.
Lot 1 is a corner allotment, and has 66 feet frontage to Raglan-street and the same frontage to Alma-street.
Lot 2 adjoins lot 1, and has 20 feet frontage.
Lot 4, 6, 8, have each 20 feet frontage.
Lot 10 is a corner allotment, and has 115 feet frontage to Raglan-street and 67 feet to the Old Newtown Road.
☞ This is a fine block of land.
Fronting ALMA-STREET,
In block N are 6 allotments.
Lot 1 has 29 feet frontage.
Lots 6 and 7 adjoin, and have each 20 feet frontage.
Lot 21 has 20 feet frontage.
Lot 22 has 43 feet 2 inches frontage.
Lot 23 has 73 feet 4 inches frontage.
This lot is a corner block, and is splendidly situated.
These three allotments adjoin, and would as a whole form a fine building block.
Fronting ALMA-STREET.
In block B are 14 allotments.
Lot 1 is a corner block, and has 94 feet frontage to Alma-street, and 88 to Codrington-street. It is a very choice site.
Lots 5, 6, and 7 adjoin, and have each 20 feet frontage.
Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 adjoin, and have each 20 feet frontage.
Lots 19, 20, and 21 adjoin, and have each 20 feet frontage.
Lot 40 has 46 feet frontage.
☞ This is a choice allotment, well adapted for a business site.
Fronting OLD NEWTOWN ROAD, is a fine allotment having about 140 feet frontage, fronting Cleveland-street and Old Newtown Road, and upon the Boundary Stone is the
PICK OF THE ESTATE
an allotment having about 100 feet frontage in all.
☞ The limits of an advertisement preclude the possibility of placing before the public the important advantages which are offered in this most attractive sale. The auctioneers can only direct attention to a few of the salient points, and urge upon the attention of the public the opportunity now offered of securing fine building sites.
SOUTH SYDNEY adjoins the city, commencing at the corner of the Newtown Road with Cleveland-street, close to the omnibus stand, in Parramatta-street, and is surrounded by the reserves which form
THE PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.
From its elevation, commanding views of the city and surrounding country are obtained, and the position is not to be surpassed by any in the city.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN PORTER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved Wife ELIZABETH; the procession to move from his residence, Marrickville THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and from thence to proceed to the Newtown Station. W. H. MITCHELL, Undertaker, Newtown Rd.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. ROBERT THURSTON are respectfully informed that his Funeral will take place on FRIDAY, 8th instant, at Penrith, at 4 o'clock.
JOHN PRICE, Undertaker, Penrith.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. NICHOLAS GIFFARD are respectfully informed that his Funeral will move from his late residence, Lower Fort-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, Burdekin-square, William-street; and Hill's Factory, Riley-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM HUGHES are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Grose-street, Camperdown, opposite the Missenden Road, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

N.B.—Upwards of TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS have already witnessed the most successful PANTOMIME ever produced in Sydney.

THIS EVENING, Friday,
a new, grand, comic Christmas Pantomime, founded on an old nursery tale, and arranged for this theatre, called
HARLEQUIN LITTLE JACK HORNER,
or The Christmas Pie,
and The Fairies of the Silver Ferns.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Harlequinade—Florist, Toy Shop, and Corn Chandlers.
Trip—Tarantella .... Harlequin and Columbine.
WYNYARD-SQUARE AND POST OFFICE.
Trip—Mazourka Imperial.......Harlequin and Columbine.
Grand Duet. Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen.
Trip—Espagnola.................Harlequin and Columbine
Saline Hornpipe, by Albert Leopold.
Scene the last—
THE FANTASTIC HAUNT
of the Christmas Fairies in the Crystal Bower of Jewels.

FRAULEIN FANNY, and the
LEOPOLD BROTHERS.
Harlequin........................Mr. H. LEOPOLD
Columbine........................Fraulein FANNY
Pantaloon.........................Mr. G. LEOPOLD
Clown...............................Mr. T. LEOPOLD
Juvenile Clown, &c., &c.......... ALBERT LEOPOLD
Dancer and Pantomimist...... BLANCHE LEOPOLD.

During the opening of the Pantomime a GRAND BALLET D'ACTION. The Premier Danseuse, FRAULEIN FANNY and 24 CORPS DE BALLET.
N.B.—This Ballet takes place in a most picturesque and fairy-like scene, painted expressly by Mr. A. Torning, called the
DELL OF THE SILVER FERNS.
The Dresses of the Fairies will represent our Christmas and National Emblems, including the Holly, Ivy, Mistletoe, the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle, Australian Wild Flowers, &c., the whole forming a most beautiful and elegant picture—in fact a
GROUP OF ANIMATED FLOWERS.

In the New Scene,
ALPHABET CASTLE,
the letters and attendants will be represented by FORTY CHILDREN, characters of Local and Cosmopolitan Name, and will go through a series of
AMUSING and INTRICATE EVOLUTIONS.
Commanding Officers ....Blanche and Albert Leopold as Knowledge and Power.

The splendid new Scenery has been painted expressly by Mr. J. R. Setright and Mr. A. Torning.
THE GORGEOUS LAST SCENE,
invented and painted by Mr. J. R. Setright, has been upwards of two months in preparation, and is one of the most elaborate, elegant, and brilliant scenes ever produced even in a LONDON THEATRE.

The performance will commence with
MY WIFE'S LOVER,
supported by Miss Charlotte Raleigh, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. J. J. Welsh, &c., &c.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
SATURDAY MORNING next, 9th July.
MID-DAY PERFORMANCE
of the
CHRISTMAS COMIC PANTOMIME.
Doors open at 2 o'clock, to commence at half-past.
Box plan open from 10 till 3.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Wanted, PERFORMERS, of acknowledged position, for the ensuing Dramatic Season.
W. DIND, Lessee.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
ENORMOUS AND LEGITIMATE ATTRACTION.

The Management beg to announce that, notwithstanding the enormous expense incurred by the engagement of that celebrated and popular actress,
Madame MARIE DURET,
there will be no alteration in the MILLION PRICES.
Dress circle, 2s; stalls, 1s; pit, 6d; gallery, 3d.

THIS EVENING, GREEN BUSHES, with the most powerful cast ever witnessed in the colonies.
Madame MARIE DURET as Miami.
The performance will conclude with
A GRAND CONCERT.
NOTICE.—Mr. LEROY and Mr. GEORGE SIMMS will shortly appear.
For full particulars see bills of the day.

COMPLIMENTARY RETURN PICNIC to JOHN BOOTH, Esq.—The Committee and Gentlemen favourable to the above will meet at J. Blew's, Commercial Hotel, King and Sussex streets, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 sharp.
JOHN WOODS, } Joint
W. PRITCHARD, } Secretaries.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.
267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.).
Sole Proprietors and Managers,
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children, half-price.

JUST RECEIVED, from London, BARRETT, the perpetrator of the Clerkenwell Explosion. Waxworks.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—PRACTICE, THIS EVENING, 7.30. Committee meet at 7.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—First Eleven v. M. and C. C. O., on A. C. C. Ground: Anderson, Coates, E. B. Docker, Goddard, Howell, R. Iceton, Morris, Sly, Stack, Stephen, Waddy. Emergency, Curtis.
Second Eleven v. First Victoria C. C., on Domain: Adams, Barton, W. Docker, A. Docker, Fitzhardinge, Gordon, Hilliard, G. Iceton, Isaacs, Love, Teece. Emergency, Bandock.
J. J. CALVERT, Hon. Secretary.

VICTORIA Cricket Club.—1st Eleven v. 2nd Albert, to meet on Domain TO-MORROW, at 1.30 sharp: Rigg, Fairweather, Parkinson, Hinchy, Harris, H. Fleming, E. Fleming, Geary, Howe, Fisher, Furlong, Steel (12th).
W. RIGG, Hon. Sec. V. C. C.

WAREHOUSEMEN V. CAXTON.—1st. elevens, on Warehousemen's Ground, SATURDAY, 2 p.m.: Bennet, W. Brown, Blanchard, Foster, E. Goddard, Gough, Henderson, Hannigan, Hordern, Robinson, D. Taylor, Elliott, M'Cauley.
R. TILLIDGE, Hon. Sec.

ADELONG.
ASSEMBLY HALL.
PRIDE OF GALWAY HOTEL.
M. COWAN desires to inform Theatricals and the Travelling Profession that the Assembly Hall is now completed, on which he has spared no expense. The internal fittings are equal to anything out of Sydney, having a large stage, with scenes, drops, &c., &c., and seats to provide for four hundred. Any wishing to engage the Hall can do so by letter, which will be promptly attended to, and all assistance will be rendered by the proprietor.
In connection with the above is the old-established Pride of Galway Hotel, which for accommodation cannot be surpassed by any hotel in the interior.
The stables are attended to by a first-class groom.
MATTHEW COWAN,
Pride of Galway,
Adelong.

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—S. PARTRIDGE, Jun., 14, SPRING-STREET.
Every description of ACCOUNTANT work performed with unquestionable accuracy and quick dispatch. The most complicated or disorderly accounts rectified, and the best systems of bookkeeping initiated.
Arbitrations, averages, executorship, insolvency, partnership, squatters' and trusts' accounts. TRADESMEN'S ACCOUNTS posted and kept in order by contract.
Strictest confidence and equitable terms. Twenty-two years' experience in none but first-class offices.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO.,
20, Hunter-street, Sydney,
R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO.,
Bourke and William streets, Melbourne,
WOOL BROKERS,
Live Stock and Station Agents, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.
Liberal advances on wool for sale or shipment, also on live stock for sale in Sydney, Melbourne, Sandhurst, or Ballarat.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—No person whatever, under any circumstances, is entitled to have CREDIT on my account, without my express written authority.
W. MORGAN, Lithgow Valley.
December 16, 1868.

REV. THOMAS SMITH'S TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions received to 6th instant.

Name	£	s.	d.
Abram Miss	£0	2	6
Abbot, Mr. G.	0	2	6
Abigail, Mrs.	0	2	6
Ainsworth, W. G.	1	1	0
Allen, Hon. Geo., M.L.C.	3	3	0
Allen, Richard	0	5	0
Alexander, M., M.L.A.	2	2	0
Anderson, Miss	1	0	0
Anderson, George	0	5	0
Appleton, R. S.	0	5	0
Armstrong A. B. and Co.	1	10	0
Armstrong, E.	1	0	0
Armstrong, James	0	10	0
A. W.	0	2	6
A. J. R.	0	2	6
Bayliss, E.	0	5	0
Barnes, William	0	2	6
Barker, William	2	2	0
Banks, J. C.	0	2	6
Barnett, John, sen.	1	0	0
Barnett, George	1	0	0
Barnett, John	1	0	0
Barnett, Frank	0	5	0
Barton, G.	0	2	6
Barton, E.	0	2	6
Barton, G.	0	10	0
Bayley, D.	0	2	6
Bell, Henry	1	1	0
Bell, J.	0	2	6
Beauchamp, H. H.	1	1	0
Bennett, Mrs.	0	10	0
Bent, C.	1	1	0
Beaumont, W.	0	10	6
Best, William	0	10	0
Binney, R.	0	10	0
Bieler, W.	1	1	0
Biddell, Mr.	1	0	0
Bond, H. S.	1	0	0
Bond, Albert	1	0	0
Bonner, James	0	10	0
Bonner, Thomas	0	5	0
Bough, Mr.	0	2	6
Brown, S. C., M.L.A.	2	2	0
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J.	1	1	0
Brewster, John	5	0	0
Breillat, T. C.	1	1	0
Brush, John	1	1	0
Bryant, Mr.	2	2	0
Bradley, Mr.	0	2	6
Britcher, F.	0	5	0
Bundock, T. S.	0	5	0
Burt, F. N.	0	10	0
Butler, E., Goulburn	1	0	0
Burrows and Barnard	3	16	0
Burrows, Mrs.	0	10	0
Buckland, Thomas	3	3	0
Buchanan Benj.	1	1	0
Buchanan, Thomas	0	10	6
Buchanan, James	0	10	6
Bubb, J. R.	0	10	6
Bubb, A. J.	0	2	6
Burne, Mrs.	0	5	0
Bullard, Mr.	0	5	0
Campbell, Hon. J., M.L.C.	10	0	0
Campbell, Hon. Alex., M.L.C.	2	2	0
Campbell, W. R., M.L.A.	1	0	0
Caird, G. S.	1	0	0
Cape, W. F.	1	1	0
Carlile, E. F., Araluen	0	10	6
Camb, W.	0	2	6
Carson, Mr.	0	5	0
Cheeke, Justice	1	0	0
Chadwick, Robert	0	10	0
Chidley, B.	0	2	6
Chasling, Mrs.	0	2	6
Clough, R.	0	5	0
Clay, Mrs.	0	2	6
Clarke, M.	0	5	0
Clissold, A.	0	2	6
Cooper, John	2	0	0
Cooper, D. and Co.	10	0	0
Cooper, Mr.	0	5	0
Colonial Sugar Company	25	0	0
Colquhoun, R.	0	10	0
Condell, Mr.	0	2	6
Crawford, W.	0	10	6
Crawford, W., sen.	0	10	6
Cooke, Mr.	0	5	0
Cohen, Miss B.	0	8	6
Copp, William	0	10	0
Cox, Miss	0	2	6
Cocks, Mrs. B.	0	2	6
Colvin, R.	0	2	6
Collier, Mrs.	0	10	0
Cotham, John	0	2	6
Copas, G.	0	2	6
Crane, William	0	11	0
Crocker, Mr.	1	1	0
Crosby, Mrs. A.	0	2	6
Curtis, W.	1	1	0
Darley, Hon. F. M., M.L.C.	2	2	0
Dangar, Mrs., sen.	1	0	0
Dangar, F. H.	5	0	0
Davis, John	0	5	0
Davis, T.	0	2	6
Davis, Joseph	1	1	0
Dale, W.	1	0	0
Dalley, W. B.	1	1	0
Daintry, E.	1	0	0
Danne, Mr.	1	1	0
De Sal s, L. F., M.L.A.	1	0	0
Dean, Adam	0	10	0
Dean, W.	0	10	6
Dean, G.	0	2	6
Dibbs, T. A.	1	0	0
Dowling, Judge	1	11	6
Douglas, A. W.	1	1	0
Dwyer, W. J.	1	1	0
Dwyer, J.	0	5	0
Dwyer, B.	0	5	0
Dummett, Miss	0	5	0
D. J.	0	2	6
Edgar, G., M.L.A.	1	1	0
Earnshaw, Mrs.	0	10	0
Elliott, William	0	10	0
Elliott, Robert	0	2	6
Ellis, W.	0	2	6
Eveleigh, W.	0	10	0
Ewan, James	1	1	0
E. B.	0	10	6
Farmer, William	1	1	0
Fairfax and Sons	5	5	0
Fanning, Major	2	2	0
Fay, Mr.	0	2	6
Felton, F.	0	5	0
Fear, James	0	10	0
Fellows, William	0	12	6
Flavelle, Brothers, and Roberts	2	2	0
Foster, W. J.	30	0	0
Ford, J. Thomas	1	1	0
Fox, Rev. Samuel	1	1	0
Fortescue, Mrs.	0	2	6
Fowler, E.	3	3	0
Fox, Mr.	1	1	0
Frazer, John	10	10	0
Frazer, A.	0	10	6
Frost, John	0	2	6
Free, John	0	5	0
Franklin, Jas.	0	5	0
Frankland, Mr.	0	5	0
Fuller, W.	0	2	6
Friend (T. S. M.)	1	1	0
Friend	1	1	0
Ditto	0	10	0
Friends (seven), each 5s	1	15	0
Ditto (two), each 3s.	0	6	0
Ditto (eleven), each 2s 6d	1	7	6
F. T.	0	5	0
F. P.	0	10	0
Galton, Mr.	0	5	0
Garrett, Miss	0	5	0
Gee, G.	0	2	6
Glasgow	0	5	0
Gordon, Alexander	3	3	0
Gordon, Hon. S. D., M.L.C.	1	1	0
Gordon, Miss M.	0	2	6
Goddard, E.	1	1	0
Goddard, W. C.	0	5	0
Goddard, J. and B.	0	4	0
Goddard, H.	0	5	0
Gough, Mrs.	0	15	0
Goodenough, Mr. and Mrs.	1	1	0
Greville, E.	1	0	0
Griffiths, Robert	0	10	0
Grainger, E.	2	2	0
Green, J.	0	5	0
Green, G.	0	5	0
Gray, S. M.	0	10	0
Gibbons, W.	0	2	6
Hall, Thomas	1	0	0
Hall, Mary	0	2	6
Hales, Mr.	0	10	0
Harris, J.	1	0	0
Harrison, L., sen.	1	1	0
Harrison, Miss	1	1	0
Harrison, G. R.	1	1	0
Harrison, L. M.	1	1	0
Harrison, G.	0	2	6
Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. S.	10	10	0
Harwood, T. S.	1	1	0
Hannan, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hardy, John	0	10	0
Hamblin, John	0	10	6
Hamblin, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hamblin, Lucy	0	2	6
Hamblin, Walter	0	2	6
Hemfrey, W. G.	0	5	0
Henry, Daniel	3	3	0
Heaton, Mr.	0	2	6
Hegarty, Mr.	0	2	6
Henry, J.	0	2	6
Hezlett, William	1	1	0
Hill, Thomas	0	10	6
Hill, E.	0	10	0
Hill, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hill, D.	0	5	0
Hill, R., M.L.A.	1	0	0
Hills, Robert	1	1	0
Highlander	0	2	6
Higgs, J.	0	2	6
Hoare, J. B.	1	1	0
Holdsworth, R.	1	1	0
Holdsworth, J. B.	5	5	0
Holroyd, A. T.	1	1	0
Hobson & Whiting	0	10	0
Hordern, L.	0	10	0
Howell, J. B.	0	2	6
Hodgetts, Mary A.	0	5	0
Heil, J. G.	1	0	0
Holder, Samuel	0	10	0
Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan	1	11	6
Howard, Eliza	0	5	0
Howard, Emma	0	5	0
Howard, H.	0	5	0
Howard, Mr. and Mrs. George	0	10	0
Hodgson & Albery	0	5	0
Howley, Robert	0	5	0
Hollingsale, E.	0	5	0
Hurst, J.	0	5	0
Hurcombe, George	0	10	0
Hyam, Mr.	1	1	0
Hyam, Mrs., and family	1	1	0
Hyndes, Mr.	0	10	0
Hyam, S.	0	10	0
H. S. G.	0	10	0
H. W. E.	0	12	0
H. B.	0	2	6
Inglefield, Mr.	0	1	6
Israel, Mose	0	10	0
Ives, J. E.	1	1	0
Inglis, Mr.	0	10	6
Jackson, A. W.	1	1	0
Jackson, Mrs.	0	2	6
Jeffreys, W., sen.	1	0	0
James, T.	0	5	0
James, T.	5	5	0
James, James	0	2	6
Josephson, Hon. J. F., M.L.A.	1	1	0
Jolly, W.	0	10	6
Jones, Richard	5	0	0
Jones, R., jun.	0	10	6
Jones, David	2	2	0
Jones, D., and Co.	1	1	0
Jones, Charles	0	5	0
Jones, Mr.	0	2	6
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. B.	2	2	0
Jones, J.	0	2	6
Jones, S.	0	2	6
Johnson, H. W.	2	2	0
J. A.	0	5	0
J. C.	0	2	6
J. W.	0	10	0
J. R.	0	10	0
J. S.	1	0	0
J. B. T.	0	5	0
J. F. S.	0	10	0
J. H. and Co.	0	2	6
J. W. H.	0	10	0
J. B.	0	2	6
J. C.	0	10	0
J. F.	0	2	6
Kent, Rev. S. C.	1	1	0
Kelly, J.	0	10	0
Kelly, Mrs.	0	10	0
Kerridge, W.	0	10	0
Kelsey, J.	0	2	6
Kilminster, Mr.	0	2	6
Kirschbaum	0	2	6
King, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund	1	0	0
Kingston, G.	0	2	6
Knox, Edward	5	0	0
Knox, T. F.	0	5	0
Knox, Michael	0	5	0
Knight, S.	0	5	0
Korff, John	3	3	0
Korff, Miss	0	10	0
Lamb, Walter	2	2	0
Lancashire, W. B.	0	10	6
Larkins, Mr.	0	2	6
Larkins, P.	0	2	6
Law, G.	0	5	0
Lassetter, F.	1	0	0
Langley, J. D. (Newcastle)	2	2	0
Leathes, A. S.	2	2	0
Levy, L. W.	1	0	0
Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.	2	2	0
Leader, Miss	0	2	6
Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. C. W.	2	2	0
Loder, Mr. and Mrs. James M.	10	10	0
Lord, E.	1	1	0
Long, W.	0	10	0
Long, Mr.	0	5	0
Lindsay, Mr.	0	10	6
Livingstone, R.	0	2	6
Lutton, W.	0	2	6
Lucas, J., M.L.A.	0	10	0
Marwick, J. G.	0	10	0
Mackay, Mrs.	0	10	0
Mansell, George	0	5	0
Mansell, M.	0	2	6
Maze, Mrs.	0	5	0
M'Lean, R.	0	5	0
M'Dermott, R.	0	5	0
M'Lennon, Mr.	0	2	6
Metcalfe, M.	5	0	0
Mease, Miss	0	5	0
Metzler, Mrs.	0	10	0
Megan, J. M.	0	5	0
Milligan, William	0	2	6
Mills, John	2	2	0
Michael, C.	0	5	0
Milligan, J.	0	5	0
Miller, F.	1	1	0
Miller, A. J.	0	2	6
Miller, J.	0	5	0
Miller, C.	0	5	0
Minns, Mrs.	0	2	6
Moffitt, Dr.	1	1	0
Monro, James J.	0	5	0
Monro, Frederick	0	5	0
Mort, Laidley	1	1	0
Moreton, Rev. G. H.	1	0	0
Moore, Lewis	1	0	0
Moss, Mrs.	0	2	6
Morris, R.	0	2	6
Mortley, William	0	10	0
Murray, S.	1	1	0
Mullen and Gorrick	1	1	0
Murphy and Son	0	10	0
M. C.	0	2	6
M. P.	0	5	0
M. S. D.	0	2	6
M. J. W.	0	10	0
Nathan, R. A.	0	5	0
Neale, J. H., M.L.A.	1	1	0
Neale, Mr.	1	1	0
Nixon, Rosanna	0	5	0
Nichols, J.	0	10	6
Noakes, J.	0	2	6
O'Malley, A. H.	0	5	0
O'Brien and Kerridge	0	10	0
O'Neal, T.	0	2	6
O. O.	0	2	6
Parbury, Charles	2	2	0
Palmer, C. M.	1	1	0
Palmer, T.	0	5	0
Palmer, Stephen	0	2	6
Parnell, T.	0	10	0
Pawley, Mr. and Mrs. R.	1	1	0
Payten, Mr.	1	1	0
Pawley, Mr.	0	10	0
Parkes, H., M.L.A.	2	2	0
Paull, Charles	0	10	0
Paull, Mrs.	0	2	6
Paull, E.	0	2	6
Paull, P.	0	2	6
Penfold, Mr. and Mrs. E. T.	2	2	0
Pemell, Jas., jun.	10	10	0
Pick, Victor	0	5	0
Pickering, C.	0	2	6
Pitfield, Mrs.	0	2	6
Pitt, G. M.	1	0	0
Power, G. P.	0	2	6
Pope, J.	1	1	0
Potts, P. H.	1	10	0
Prince, Hon. H. M.L.C.	2	2	0
Pritchard, Alderman	0	10	6
Pratt, Mr.	1	1	0
Phillips, Mr.	0	10	6
Priestly, Samuel	1	1	0
Pulford, R.	0	2	6
Purton, H.	0	2	6
Purcell, Miss	0	2	6
P. R. G.	0	2	6
Rae, William	5	0	0
Raymond, Mrs. J. C.	1	1	0
Reynolds, L. E.	0	2	6
Renny, Alderman	0	10	6
Rigby, Mrs.	0	2	6
Rolfe, W. H.	1	1	0
Roberts, Mrs. M.	2	2	0
Rogers, F. E.	1	1	0
Robinson, H.	0	5	0
Ross, John	0	5	0
Rothwell, T.	0	5	0
Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. John	1	10	0
Roseby, J.	0	10	6
Russ, S. G.	0	10	6
Rudd, John	0	5	0
Russell, William	1	1	0
Russell, A. B.	0	5	0
R. R.	0	10	6
R. S.	0	4	6
R. E. J.	0	2	6
Sands, John	1	0	0
Salmon, M.	0	2	6
Saunders, Mrs.	0	2	6
Scott, Lyall	0	10	6
Scott, J.	0	2	6
Sempill, R. H.	2	2	0
Sheard, Mrs.	0	5	0
Short, T.	0	5	0
Shying, J. and G.	0	10	0
Shipman, Mr.	0	10	6
Shearsby, Mr.	0	10	6
Simonds, Mr. and Mrs. William	1	0	0
Simpson, Mr.	1	0	0
Short, B.	1	1	0
Skinner, R.	0	2	6
Smith, E.	0	10	0
Smith, Miss	0	2	6
Smith, M. M.	0	10	0
Smith, W.	0	5	0
Smith, Professor	2	2	0
Smith, Shepherd	5	0	0
Smith, A.	0	2	6
Smith, Mrs. T. T.	0	2	6
Smith and Boyd	1	0	0
Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. R.	0	10	0
Spring, James	1	1	0
Speer, W.	2	2	0
Stephen, Sir Alfred	1	1	0
Stephen, M. H.	1	1	0
Stuart, Alexander	3	3	0
Street, J. R.	0	10	6
Smart, T. W., M. L. A.	5	0	0
Stock, William	0	5	0
Stokes, Mr.	0	5	0
Stephenson, Jos.	0	10	0
Stubbs and Co.	2	2	0
Starkey, James	0	2	6
Sutherland, Mr., M. L. A.	1	0	0
S. G.	0	5	0
S. G.	0	2	6
Templeton, Mr. and Mrs.	5	0	0
Thompson, Mrs. Joseph	1	0	0
Thompson and Giles	2	2	0
Thorne, Mrs., sen.	2	0	0
Thomas, Mr.	0	10	6
Thame, Mr.	1	0	0
Thornley, A.	0	10	0
Thornley, A., jun.	0	5	0
Thomas, James	1	0	0
Thursby, Mr. and Mrs.	0	5	0
Thorpe, Charles	0	10	0
Thorney, H.	0	10	0
Tinsley, E.	0	5	0
Timson, Mrs.	0	2	6
Tidswell, H. E.	1	1	0
Tindal, J. C.	0	5	0
Todd, James	1	0	0
Todd, Kate	0	10	0
Todd, Lizzie	0	5	0
Todd, Rebecca	0	2	6
Todd, Ellen	0	2	6
Trouton, Captain	1	1	0
Turner, John	0	5	0
Turner, William	0	5	0
Turner, O.	0	5	0
Turner, C.	0	5	0
Turner, W.	0	3	0
Tye, W	0	2	6
T. S. F.	0	5	0
T. C.	0	2	6
Uhde, L.	0	10	0
Vanderbrock, I.	0	10	0
Vial, William	0	10	0
Vickers, Mr.	0	5	0
Walker, Thomas	5	0	0
Walker, D.	0	10	0
Watkins, F.	0	10	0
Watkins, William	1	0	0
Warren, Thomas	1	0	0
Walton, Mr.	1	1	0
Wainwright, Mr.	0	2	6
White, Mrs.	0	3	0
White, Miss	0	5	0
White, Miss R.	0	5	0
White, Mrs.	0	10	0
Williams, Captain, ship Parramatta	5	5	0
Williams, Captain, Friends per	5	5	0
Williams, John	1	1	0
Williams, John	0	5	0
Williams, W. H.	0	5	0
Williams, Mr.	0	5	0
Williams, Mr.	1	1	0
Williams, W.	0	2	6
Wilkinson, W. H.	3	2	0
Windeyer, W. C., M.L.A.	1	1	0
Witherington, Mr.	0	10	0
Willis, Mrs.	0	2	6
Willis, G.	0	2	6
Wilson, Miss	0	10	0
Wild, Mrs. W. V.	1	0	0
Woods, Alderman	1	0	0
Wright, Mr.	0	5	0
W. H. P.	0	5	0
Yabsley, Benjamin	0	5	0
Yeo, J. C.	0	5	0
York, William	1	0	0
York, James	1	0	0
York, Charles	1	0	0
York, Mrs. Charles	1	1	0
York, Miss	0	10	0
Small amounts, under 2s 6d.	6	16	9

Collected at the VOLUNTEER OFFICE.

Name	£	s.	d.
Col. Richardson	£1	1	0
Major Shepherd	1	1	0
Major Goodlet	10	0	0
Captain Baynes	0	5	0
W. Wilson	0	10	6
E. W. Cameron	2	2	0
Newsham	0	10	0
Atkinson	0	5	0
Golden	0	2	6
Lieut. W. Deane	0	10	6
H. Deane	0	10	6
J. Campbell	1	0	0
F. Fahey	0	10	6
Beverley	0	2	6
Ensign Cooper	1	1	0
Hillier	0	10	6
Regt. Sergt. Major	0	10	6
Hopson	1	1	0
Sgt. Major Prince	0	5	0
Brackel	0	2	6
Dennis	0	2	6
Sergeant Little	0	2	6
Arnold	0	2	6
Evans	0	2	6
N. C. Officers Artillery	0	10	6
Ser. No. 1 Highlanders	0	2	6
Corp. Mackinlay	0	5	0
Jacombs	0	10	6
Keenan	0	2	6
Goulden	0	2	6
Coulter	0	5	0
Steel	0	2	6
Bombd. Coulter	0	2	6
Vial	0	2	6
Gunner Cunningham	0	5	0
W. Robinson	0	2	6
Wells	0	2	6
Green	0	2	6
J. Partridge	0	2	6
Private Hackett	0	4	0
Walker	0	5	0
Brickley	0	2	6
Small sums under 2s 6d.	1	10	0
Total	£547	5s.	9d.

Further subscriptions will be received until MONDAY next, 11th instant, when the list will be finally closed.
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Treasurer,
267, George-street.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.
EIGHTY-FIFTH LIST.

Name	£	s.	d.
William Hudson	£10	0	0
Rev. J. Beazley	2	0	0
Bombala Collections	22	2	0
Third Collection by W. E. SHORTER, Shipping Master.			
Captain William Faulkner, ship Ethiopian	£1	0	0
J. H. Vollar, Australian	1	0	0
E. H. Pile, Strathdon	1	0	0
Alexander Douglas, Alexander Duthie	1	0	0
James Monro, Marquis of Argyle	0	10	0
Daniel Jeffries, Mexicana	1	0	0
Thomas A. Elsden, Dartmouth	1	1	0
M. Martin, Leonide	1	0	0
William Donald, Strathnaver	1	0	0
Andrew Latto, Walter Hood	1	0	0
William Purves, Agnes Rose	1	0	0
Charles Wollacott, Talca	0	10	0
George Ward, Xulla	0	15	0
Thomas Crosbie, Elizabeth Nicholson	1	0	0
Thomas S. Kennedy, Devonport	1	0	0
Thomas Norie, Martha Birnie	1	0	0
W. Richardson, Brockham	1	0	0
Malcolm Green, Sarah Grice	1	1	0
E. Jones, Stuart Lane	0	10	0
J. R. Murray, Jason	1	0	0
John Roberts, Glenaros	1	0	0
James R. Kewley, Dundonald	1	0	0
John S. Mill, Balgownie	1	0	0
Thomas Taylor, Damascus	1	0	0
James Bruce, Colonial Empire	1	0	0
William Goddard, La Hogue	2	2	0
William Hunter, James Lister	1	0	0
Charles Pennington, Winifred	1	0	0
Robert Johnston, William Duthie	1	1	0
W. H. Seward, Racehorse	1	0	0
John Fowler, Nourmahal	0	10	0
John Williams, Parramatta	3	3	0
J. Rogers, Western Empire	1	1	0
Alexander Birnie, Ann Duthie	1	1	0
William Robertson, John Duthie	1	1	0
William Brown, Caldbeck	1	1	0
Nathaniel Andrews, Osprey	0	10	0
Frederick Bristow, Octavia	1	1	0
James Brinsden, Glendower	1	0	0
William Allan, Artemisia	1	0	0
James A. Elmslie, Sobraon	3	3	0
Total	£22,327	9s.	4d.

EDWARD KNOX, } Honorary
WALTER LAMB, } Treasurers.

ARRIVAL IN SYDNEY.—Dr. KELLY practises exclusively disease of the Eye and Ear.
Dr. KELLY announces to his friends, patients, and consultees that having made diseases of the Eye and Ear his particular study for many years, and having practised under the most skilful oculists and aurists in England and Ireland, those afflicted can depend upon a treatment corresponding with the advances of science.
Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street.

M. M'MAHON, Brush and Comb Manufacturer, by special appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Importer of Perfumery, Cricketing Materials, Fancy Goods, &c.,
82, King-street, two doors from the City Bank, Sydney.
Removed from 4?0, George-street.

STRONG BROWN PAPER WRAPPERS for SALE. SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office.

BATHS, BATHS, the best in Sydney; 1st class, 1s; and 2nd class, 6d. REYNOLDS, 241, Pitt-street.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

ELECTRO-PLATE Quality guaranteed. } 326, George-street, Sydney.
Prices moderate.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.

SUPERIOR WATCHES. — London-made Silver Watches, with hunting cases and lever movements, capped and jewelled, at £6 10s.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.

MOORE'S NEW TRANSPARENT CEMENT.—The very best preparation for imperceptibly and permanently repairing broken articles of every description. Durable, tenacious and perfectly colourless, it is unequalled for uniting glass, china, earthenware, meerschaum, amber, statuary, sculpture, shells, wood, bone, ivory, leather, papier maché, chimney ornaments, table services, veneer work, &c. Prepared by J. MOORE, Chemist, 34, South Head Road. Sold in botttes, 6d, 1s, and 2s each.

AMERICAN HOIST wanted. Address, stating price, to Z., HERALD Office.

A YOUTH wishes to join a Mathematical Drawing Class. Terms, to X., HERALD Office.

A RESIDENT Governess desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a family to young children. Interior preferred. Address Music, Post Office, Sydney.

A VACANCY for a respectable youth as Apprentice to the drapery business. P. F. Dalton, 90, King-st.

APPRENTICES wanted to the Millinery and Mantlemaking; Machine taught. P. F. Dalton, 90, King-st.

A LADY, well known and respected in Sydney and the country, is about opening a Servant's Registry Office, but would rather join another lady already established. Would give a premium. Address S. Y., HERALD Office.

BOOKKEEPER, open to make up tradesmen's books and accounts of an evening. Ledger, 477, George-st.

BAND wanted, for Anniversary Day. State terms, class of instruments, number performers. Music, HERALD Office.

COOK and LAUNDRESS wanted. Apply to Mrs. Roxburgh, Eynesbury, Edgecliff Road, 10 till 1.

COTTAGE Wanted, South Sydney, Strawberry Hills, or Shepherd's Paddock; not more than 9s or 10s per week. H., HERALD Office.

LITERARY.—Wanted, a GENTLEMAN capable of editing, reporting, &c., a weekly journal—one that has filled the position on a pastoral paper, and if single preferred. Literary, stating terms, Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, Sydney.

LAUREL BANK STEAM BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT, Rockhampton.—The undersigned are prepared to make arrangements with Owners of Sheep and Cattle in Northern Queensland for the forthcoming season, upon a reduced scale of charges. Particulars on application to Messrs. BERKELMAN and CO., care of Mr. HENRY BEIT, Sydney.

MATRIMONY.—An independent gentleman is anxious to correspond with an educated and accomplished lady similarly circumstanced, not more than 30 years of age, with a view to marriage and permanent residence in Europe. All communications returned if desired. Address Fides, HERALD Office.

NEEDLEWOMAN and HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted a respectable Person to take charge of a Widower's Family, in the above capacity. None but experienced and competent persons need apply, and a preference given to a person who understands working Singer's sewing machine. Parent, HERALD Office.

PACKINGCASE MAKERS wanted, none but good hands need apply. A. H. Beazley, 308, Castlereagh-st.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Board of Commissioners' Offices,
Auckland, December 24th, 1868.
A HEAD MASTER is required for the Grammar School about to be established at Auckland. Salary, £400 per annum, with residence.
Applications addressed to "the Chairman of the Board of Grammar School Commissioners," Superintendent's Office, Auckland, New Zealand, will be received up to the 31st of March next. Particular information may be obtained from the Secretary to the Board.
J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman of the Board.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 143, Darlinghurst Road. Well-qualified Pupil TEACHERS are required.

REQUIRED a Lady as Resident GOVERNESS, competent to impart a thorough education. None need apply but those who can produce satisfactory testimonials. Mrs. Stuart, Elystan, Edgecliff Road.

REQUIRED by a Gentleman BOARD, &c., within half an hour's walk of the Post-office, in a quiet neighbourhood and family, in which there are no other lodgers or young children. Address, with terms, Z., Norrie and Park, chemists, William-street.

SCHOOL ASSISTANT.—Wanted, for a School, an ASSISTANT, competent to teach the usual branches of an English education; must have experience in school-work. Address W. T. Pinhey, Esq., J.P., Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted a first-class HAND. Apply 706, George-street South.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a plain Brush HAND, for repairs. Apply J. West, 285, Elizabeth-street.

TO MACHINE PRINTERS.—Constant EMPLOYMENT and good wages to a thoroughly competent man. Apply to A. Cubitt, 11, Bridge-street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Wanted, on a first-class station property, the sum of TWO THOUSAND POUNDS sterling. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing C. B., HERALD Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS wanted, for the North Shore, to instruct 3 or 4 children; French or German lady preferred. Apply personally at the Home, Elizabeth-street, on Monday the 11th, at 11 a.m.

WANTED, IRONMONGER for country, first-rate hand only need apply. S. Thompson & Co., 224, P.-st.

WANTED, LADIES to know Mrs. Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties. 107, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, SITUATION as Barman; well accustomed to the cellar. Apply 231, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT GIRL. Apply 381, Kent-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Gardener, by a married man; no incumbrance. Hinchy, HERALD.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for a small family. 421, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. No. 11, Junction-street, off Brisbane-street.

WANTED, to RENT a Paddock, in or near Sydney, 20 x 50; Surry Hills pref. D.G.C., Box 281, Post O.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to mind children and be useful. 124, South Head Road.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT; references required. Apply, this morning, 492, Bourke-st., S.H.

WANTED, a steady respectable General SERVANT. 139, South Head Road.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENTS for good Servants. Mrs. Craddock's, corner Hunter and Elizabeth sts.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply Great Britain Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a first-class WAITER. C. J. Roberts, George and Market streets.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS; also General SERVANTS. Mrs. Bradford, 202, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT; must be a cook and laundress. Apply 27, Clarence-st.

WANTED, to Purchase a Singer's Cabinet SEWING-MACHINE. 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. W. J. Carroll, Fig Tree Cottage, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse and make herself useful. Mrs. Harrison, 18, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, a GIRL to nurse a baby. Mrs. Cusack, Prince Alfred-terrace, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a Girl, about 17, as General SERVANT. 150, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Girl, as Lady's NURSE for a fortnight. 157, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a strong LAD, for a bakehouse. B. Gaffney, 90, Market-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse and make herself generally useful. Three Crowns, Church-hill.

WANTED, Partial Board and Residence, Woolloomooloo heights. Permanence, Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Pierce, news agent, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Moore, 104, William-street.

WANTED, by a MACHINIST, a situation in a store. Accustomed to the drapery. Alice, 477, George-st.

WANTED, an experienced General SERVANT, who can cook. Apply Albion House, Elizabeth-st. S.

WANTED, BOOT MEN, for first-class stitched work. Apply Adam Petrie, 269, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY, as Messenger (one accustomed to a boot shop preferred). A. Petrie, 269, George-st.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, about 16, at 339, Crown-street, corner Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a thorough COOK and Laundress. Apply Mrs. B. Levi, 154, Alberto-ter., Darlinghurst Rd.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to make himself useful. W. Dunn, 549, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN. 85, Market-street East.

WANTED, active LAD, to carry out goods. No. 385, Elizabeth-street South. Apply 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a COLLECTOR and Correspondent, for the produce agency. G. Coulter, 125, Sussex-st.

WANTED, to SELL a new MACHINE (lock-stitch). Underclothing Manufactory, 794, George-st. S.

WANTED, a Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Adams, corner of Hunter and George streets.

WANTED, £150, at 6 per cent., on good freehold security. Address Zeta, HERALD Office.

WANTED, MAN to fence allotment, Waverley. W. Wing, corner James and Bourke sts., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Second WAITRESS, with testimonials. Apply Café de Paris, 123, King-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to nurse a baby. Apply 141, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, one or or two good PLASTERERS. Mr. Musgrove, builder, Forest Lodge, Glebe.

WANTED, a YOUTH, or young Man, to drive and deliver goods. Monk, Abercrombie-street.

WANTED, first-class MACHINIST, for Howe's C machine. Ellison, Waterloo.

WANTED, a competent SERVANT; must be a good Laundress. 504, George-st., near Christ Church.

WANTED, to SELL staunch MARE and Set HARNESS, £6. Fruit Shop, Hyde Park-ter., Liverpool-st.

WANTED, a young MAN, one accustomed to the butchering. A. M'Neill, 508, Bourke-st., Surry H.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 13, to mind children. Rev. A. Webb, 1, Argyle-ter., Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a quiet BULL. Apply to W. Coops, Waverley.

WANTED, COTTAGE, 4 or 5 rooms, near St. Peter's Church, Newtown. Address A. C., HERALD.

WANTED, SPRING CART, with HORSE, for a week. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Cavanagh, corner Sussex and Market streets.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as SERVANT; small family. 2, Palestine-place, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, three Pairs of SAWYERS. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress, and Housemaid, for Bathurst. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, large Furnished ROOM, in town, for married couple. Room, HERALD Office.

WANTED, POULTRY, any quantity. Must be young. Pier Hotel, Manly Beach.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, good character. No. 11, Junction-street, Little Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a good SALESWOMAN, who understands millinery. Apply, after 2 p.m., J. and E. Dawson.

WANTED, a clean active Girl, as General SERVANT. 1, Gainsboro' Villa, Woollahra.

WANTED, middle-aged Woman, as General SERVANT. Custom House Hotel, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; one who can milk preferred. Mrs. Wills, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. THE HOME, 98, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, WASHING, by the day or dozen. E. S., 131, Dixon-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, by gentleman, APARTMENTS, partial Board. Address, stating terms, W. T., HERALD.

WANTED, to buy empty BOTTLES. Grafton Arms, 490, George-street.

WANTED, Single MEN, to nail on horseshoes well. J. Farrelley, Adolphus-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Hand and Heart, corner Liverpool and Dixon streets.

WANTED, a LAD, for a store on the Clarence River. Blake and M'Donald, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to assist with children. Mrs. H. Solomon, 313, Dowling-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a COOK. Haymarket Restaurant.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; also a GROOM. Apply to Mr. John Lucas, Camperdown.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for a country hotel. Apply Tucker and Co., 288, 379, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, age about 16, to make herself useful. Apply 205, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, to do some jobbing work. Apply 37, Erskine-street.

WANTED, Cooks, Laundresses, Nurses, and general Servant. Mrs. Vipond, the Home, 24, Burton-st. S.H.R.

WANTED, SITUATIONS, House and Parlourmaids, housekeepers, &c. Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st.

WANTED, a BOY; one used to painting preferred. Williams, 201, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Machinist, with own machine. Address E. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a smart BOY, or young Man; one who understands the butchering. W. Walpole, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a Girl, as NURSEMAID and to assist in housework. Mrs. Rolin, Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED, useful Girl, as General SERVANT (one that can sleep at home preferred). 124, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; also, NURSE GIRL. Apply 191, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an experienced General SERVANT; nurse kept. Mrs. Dr. Trenery, 9, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to make himself generally useful in a hotel. Apply 706, George-street South.

WANTED, an active LAD. Apply 277, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT, in small family; references. 165, Woolloomooloo-st.

WANTED, MUSIC PUPILS, advanced or junior, terms one guinea per quarter. Study, Post Office.

WANTED, a respectable BARMAID. Criterion Hotel, King and York streets.

WANTED to SELL a Singer's noiseless MACHINE, nearly new, warranted perfect. 104, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Schroder's Portrait Gallery, Haymarket.

WANTED, a thorough good General SERVANT. Apply at 143, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a CARRIAGE-MAKER; a good jobbing hand. Apply to H. Vickers and Cooke, Invincible Coach Works, Glebe.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, accustomed to Singer's Machine. Apply Mrs. Grocott, 75, Coveny's-buildings, Market-street.

WANTED, by the day, a DRESSMAKER who can work a Wilcox and Gibbs's sewing machine. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, 2000 Blue Gum FELLOES, from 3½ to 4 inch. Apply on board the John Knox, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a SALESMAN for the Fancy Department of a Wholesale Drapery House in town. Address J. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; references required. M. Del-Sarte, opp. St. Matthias's Church, Paddington.

WANTED, to SELL 12 stout CEDAR TABLES, 6 feet long, 9s each: 20 FORMS, 10 to 15 feet long, 7s each. At 140, South Head Road. A bargain.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 10, at 528, George-street, opposite the Police Office.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged woman as General SERVANT, in a small family. Apply, before 1 o'clock, 8, South Head Road.

WANTED, a strong active young Woman, as KITCHENMAID, and to make herself useful. Emery's Restaurant, 524, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL Curled HORSEHAIR, cotton flock, coir fibre, and flax. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL a good Milking COW, just calved, at Railway Station, after 9 o'clock; or apply Mr. H. Lodge, M'Evoy-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a middle-aged General SERVANT; must be thoroughly competent, and have good references. Apply to Mr. A. Chandler, Bell's-chambers.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOURMAID willing to assist with children. Apply to Mrs. W. F. M'Carthy, Richmond House, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, to PLACE a respectable BOY, aged 13, the son of a country storekeeper, either in a retail draper's or in an office. Salary a secondary consideration. Charles A. Scrivener, Liverpool.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged PERSON, to attend on an invalid, and do the work of a small house. Apply, after 10 o'clock, 404, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Visiting GOVERNESS to instruct four children. English, with Music and Dancing; middle-aged lady preferred. Address A. B., Post-office, Five Dock, near Sydney.

WANTING ENGAGEMENT, a respectable man, as second Cook or Waiter; country preferred; excellent references. Mrs. Stephenson's Registry Office, 6, Bridge-street. Open for a week.

WANTED, to DISPOSE OF immediately, the interest of a DAY-SCHOOL, in a healthy suburb; terms moderate; good chance for a smart lady, as the school is well attended. Address Governess, HERALD.

WANTED, to SELL a Wood Boat's ANCHOR, with 14 fathoms of chain; also, Blocks, Gear, and pair of Oars. J. Hitchcock, No. 21, Union-street, between Bathurst and Druitt streets.

WANTED.—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS will be given to any person procuring for advertiser a respectable Clerical SITUATION; first-class references. L. V. F., Post Office.

WANTED, Parties FURNISHING to inspect the varied Stock of thoroughly useful articles now offering, at exceedingly low reserves, at the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278, George-street, opposite London Chartered Bank.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a gentleman accustomed to the general duties of a merchant's office. Was for over five years collector for one of the leading auctioneers in this city. Has first-class references and testimonials as to character, &c. 269, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, to SELL the GOOD-WILL and PLANT of a GINGER BEER and CORDIAL BUSINESS, in the suburbs. Terms, for good-will and plant, including horse, cart, harness, £50. Apply No. 401, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable English Person, SITUATION, as Cook or Cook and Laundress; good references. Address F. S., corner of Chamber and Bay streets, Glebe.

WANTED, to purchase Houses of FURNITURE in one lot, from £50 to £1000 cash.
Hardy Brothers,
Furniture Brokers,
9, 11, 13, 15, 17, South Head Road.

WANTED, to BUY, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Marble Washstands, Sewing-machines, Table Linen, and Furniture of every description. Parties breaking up housekeeping or removing from the colony, and wishing to avoid the publicity of a sale by auction, may find the undersigned willing to purchase for cash the whole or any part of their goods.
Hardy, Brothers, Brokers and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

£800 CASH is offered for the purchase of a really comfortable substantial 5 or 6-roomed Family RESIDENCE at Darlinghurst or Surry Hills. H. B. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 128, Elizabeth-street.

A LARGE airy ROOM, furnished as sitting and bed room. 28, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for two Gentlemen. Miss Digan's, 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

A BEDROOM, with partial Board, 1 guinea per week. Apply Mr. Tighe, grocer, William-street.

APARTMENTS, with attendance, required by a Lady and Gentleman. Only those stating terms will be attended to. T. H., HERALD Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for families and gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson's, Park House, 27, Park-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for respectable young Man—reasonable. Mrs. Finne, 30, Bay-street, Glebe.

BUSINESS PREMISES, corner of George and Wynyard streets.—To LET, the Premises at present in the occupation of Mr. Holborow; possession from the 1st January next. Apply to J. F. Hilly, Pitt-street; or to J. Milson, jun., Box 216, Post Office.

COMFORTABLE HOME for Lady and Gentleman, or 1 or 2 gentlemen; piano, no children. 17, Stanley-st.

COTTAGE to LET, in Regent-street, Newtown, three minutes' walk from 'bus or station; 8 rooms, stable, garden, and outhouses; an abundance of pure water. Apply George Gardner, 499, Brickfield-hill.

CHANGE OF AIR.—BOWRALL.—A lady and gentleman or two gentlemen can obtain comfortable accommodation, one mile and a-half from Bowrall Railway Station; horses provided. Apply to Mrs. Livingstone, Bowrall Farm.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for lady and gentleman. No. 111, Elizabeth-st. N., one door from King-st.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, with or without board. 8, Wynyard-square. Bath-room.

GLEBE.—A vacancy in St. John's-terrace. Key opposite; or E. Ramsay, 279, George-street.

HOUSES TO LET, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington; rent moderate; abundance of excellent water. Apply on the premises; or to W. Taylor, Market Wharf, Sussex-street.

KELLET HOUSE, Upper William-street, to LET, containing 20 rooms, detached ballroom, 34 feet by 22, besides 2 kitchens, laundry, spacious cellars, stables, coachhouse, and sheds; gas and water laid on throughout. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

MANLY BEACH.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—Superior APARTMENTS vacant.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, that beautifully situated marine villa NORTH CLIFF, three hundred yards from the ferry, now occupied by C. W. Lloyd, Esq. Apply T. S. Glaister, 253, Pitt-street.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, FURLEIGH HOUSE, Albemarle-street, Kingston, near the Railway Station, 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, hay loft, large yard, and garden. Apply to J. L. Hordern, draper, Newtown.

OFFICES to LET, on first or ground floor, with or without first-class cellar. Apply to the Housekeeper, 237, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

OAKWOOD, PYRMONT BRIDGE ROAD, GLEBE.—This desirable suburban residence is situated in the most retired and healthy part of the Glebe, and is in a perfect state of repair. It contains 7 rooms, with kitchen, laundry, pantry, store, servant's room, bathroom, coach-house and stables; gas and water laid on; a large cemented tank, cut out of the solid rock; two iron tanks of 800 gallons each, and the water laid on to a large garden. The rent is very low, and possession can be had on February 1st, or sooner if necessary. Omnibuses are constantly passing within a few yards of the door, and the house is close to St. John's Church, Bishopthorpe. To anyone on the lookout for a first-class property, this is a most eligible opportunity. The premises can be viewed at any time during the day. Apply to A. Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

SHOP TO LET, between King and Hunter streets. F. and E. Cole, 380, George-street.

STORE to LET, corner of Wingate's-buildings, in Pitt-street North; £75 a year. Apply 138, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Ashfield, close to station, Furnished Cottage or Apartments. For cards, apply Petty's Hotel.

TO LET, PUBLIC-HOUSE; incoming moderate. Thomas Frost, 33, Castlereagh-st., Cleveland Paddock.

TO LET, furnished APARTMENTS. 201, Campbell-street, near Bourke-street.

THREE ROOMS to LET at Potts' Point. Apply to Mr. Gattenhof, Potts' Point.

TO LET, a comfortable HOUSE, over 587, Brickfield-hill. Side entrance. Rent low.

TO LET, 4 COTTAGES, Hosking-place, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street. Apply No. 18.

TO LET, First-class SHOP and PREMISES, George-street. Ellis and Makinson, solicitors, 89, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, first-class business PREMISES and Shop, 253, Pitt-street, between King and Market streets.

TO LET, COTTAGE, corner of Hereford-street, Glebe Point Road. James Anderson, Mort's-passage.

TO LET, HOUSE, 69, Elizabeth-street, now occupied by Mr. Cannon. M. Moss and Co., Wynyard-lane.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 16 rooms, William-street North. Apply Wm. Harmer, 15, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, an Unfurnished ROOM. Apply 8, Church-hill.

TO LET, SHOPS, Nos. 262 and 264, Pitt-street, immediately opposite Tattersall's Hotel. Richardson and Wrench, 142, Pitt-street.

TO LET, first-class suburban HOTEL, commodious premises; rent 20s. Takings average £14; incoming, including license and furniture, £120. Apply to F. R. Rishworth, agent, No. 401, George-street.

TO LET, 2 (two) first-class Family RESIDENCES; ten rooms, exclusive of bath-room, &c., situated in Macleay-street, Potts' Point. Apply to Mrs. A. Dick, 140, Castlereagh-street North; or Mr. Hilly, Pitt-street.

TO LET, those first-class BUSINESS PREMISES, 653, George-street South, opposite the Haymarket; without exception the best stand in the city for any business. Apply J. J. Curran, 600, George-street.

TO LET, No. 25, Clarence-street, opposite St. Philip's Church, containing 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply on the premises; or to R. W. Moore, Queen's Wharf, George-street.

TO BUSHMEN and others.—To LET, or for SALE, a three years' LEASE of that finely timbered Bush known as Learey's, South Creek, consisting of about 2000 acres. For particulars, apply at Arduen, Liverpool; or William Jolly, Esq., Bathurst-street, Sydney.

TO BE LET, CLERMONT, situated at Concord, and within ten minutes' walk of Homebush Station, containing ten rooms, large halls, pantries, bath, and servants' rooms, kitchen, laundry, cellar, coach-house, stabling, &c.; together with 20 or 40 acres of land, five in orchard, now in full bearing. H. D. Bray, Concord.

TO SOLICITORS, BROKERS, and PUBLIC COMPANIES.—To LET, in Pitt-street, SUITES of OFFICES over Mr. Charles Moore's Auction Rooms. They are so arranged that they can be let separately or in suites, and are the most convenient offices in town. Rent very low. Apply to A. Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

TO BENEFIT SOCIETIES and OTHERS.—The large Schoolroom at the corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets, lit with gas, is open for engagement on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. Terms, very liberal. Apply to W. Pidgeon, Glasgow-terrace, Macquarie-street South.

TO LET, 21, Stanley-street, replete with every convenience (one room being reserved for tuition five days in the week), there are 6 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, bath, outhouses, and two-stall stable; to a respectable tenant, rent moderate. Apply on the premises; or at 133, Castlereagh-street North.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, 6-roomed HOUSES; low rent, good water. No. 1, Dynevor-terrace, Piper-st.

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